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ANICHKIN VIEWS U.S. DISCUSSION OF SALT II, CITES OPTIMISM

LD101637 Moscow TASS in English 1444 GMT 10 Aug 79 LD

["On SALT II Senate Discussion"--TASS headline; quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow, August 10, TASS--TASS analyst Oleg Anichkin writes:

The strategic arms limitation agreement (SALT II), signed in Vienna by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and President Jimmy Carter of the United States, remains in the spotlight of current politics.

This is perfectly legitimate. The SALT II agreement constitutes the biggest step in curbing the arms race. The point in question is the most important thing for mankind--reduction of the nuclear war menace which now threatens the very existence of everything living on earth.

The practical implementation of this agreement would create a bridge for going over to new substantial disarmament measures, would be a stimulus for progress at negotiations on other questions related to the limiting of the arms race.

Such an understanding of the Soviet-American agreement is expressed by many statesmen of different countries of the world. The FRG chancellor Helmut Schmidt, for instance, said: "I support fully the conclusion of the SALT II agreement and come out for its earliest ratification. Its main significance lies in the fact that it opens up possibilities for new talks on the limitation of strategic armaments."

The attention of world public circles is now centered on the discussion of the Soviet-American agreement in the Senate, which, according to the U.S. Constitution, must give "advice and consent" to the President on the ratification of the agreement. The first hearings in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and other committees are now over. They will be resumed in September.

Only the preliminary results can be summed up at present. In the course of the hearings in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and then in other committees, the floor was taken by representatives of the administration, political and public leaders, including proponents and opponents of the agreement.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance noted that the new agreement was a result of almost seven years of exceedingly difficult talks on the limitation of strategic armaments. He said that the agreement met fully the interests of U.S. national security, guaranteed an approximate military equivalence of the two sides, could be adequately verified. "We should build on the progress we have made, the secretary of state said." The alternative is to return to an unrestrained arms competition--with the suspicions and fears of an earlier time." Then the secretary of state noted "that if SALT II were rejected the entire fabric of East-West relations would be strained and the world could easily become a more hazardous place for us all." The speeches of other representatives of the administration, including Defence Minister Harold Brown, ran in the same vein.

In sum, the pronouncements of the proponents of the Soviet-American agreement boil down to the conclusion that SALT II constitutes a well balanced document ensuring the interests of both sides. It does not undermine the defence capacity of the United States, does not give unilateral advantages to the Soviet Union. The ratification of this important document would promote a further gradual limitation of nuclear weapons, would help to balance the U.S. federal budget, which is deficient year in, year out for several years now due to the huge military spendings.

The Senate's rejection of the agreement would have a negative influence on the prospects of achieving a real arms limitation. And if this process is upset, it will be very difficult to restart it. Furthermore, this may damage the Soviet-American relations which are among the main factors of the development of international ties.

The critics of the agreement repeated in their statements the same old arguments that they advanced yet before the signing of the document. They claimed that the new agreement did not ensure sufficient control over its fulfillment or that this control was unreliable.

[Moscow in English to North America at 2300 GMT on 10 August in a shorter version of this commentary at this point adds the following two passages: "What is noteworthy, they approached the whole verification problem as if it applied to the Soviet Union only and did not concern the United States. It is common knowledge, however, that the Soviet Union is just as much interested in having the United States observe all the treaty provisions. Opponents of SALT II ignore the fact that the Soviet Union always honors its commitments. It has been confirmed by American representatives on more than one occasion that the Soviet side has violated none of the provisions of the anti-missile defense treaty or the interim agreement on limiting strategic arms, concluded in 1972.

[To believe the opponents of SALT II, the Soviet Union is seeking unilateral advantages for itself, a point they attempted to substantiate by resorting to the old lie alleging Soviet military threat. They virtually rejected the core of the SALT II treaty, the principle of equality and equal security, and took an attitude of seeking military superiority under any pretext and demanding the right to dictate to other nations. Opponents of SALT II, speaking in Senate committees, refuse to take into account the fact that the talks on the treaty involved three American presidents. Could it be that the three presidents were less concerned for the American national interests than the persons who now question the new agreement?"]

On the other hand, the opponents of the agreement tried to bring home that the USSR allegedly was striving for strategic superiority and advanced, to corroborate this "argument," the false thesis with the fact that desire to ensure military superiority becomes absolutely pointless in our days when there are tremendous stockpiles of nuclear weapons and means for their delivery.

In other words, their stand actually rejected the principle of equivalence and equal security--the foundation of the SALT II agreement.

Some critics of the agreement advanced the demand that it should be linked with absolutely unrelated problems. They did not wish, it seemed to take into account the essence and meaning of the Soviet-American agreement: Both sides are interested in the agreement in equal measure.

There were also speakers during the Senate hearings who went on record for approving the agreement, but provided the United States increased substantially its war arsenal, boosted its military spendings. They demanded that the U.S. military supremacy should be ensured.

It turned out that such speakers were enforcing an open door. The secretary of state and defence secretary of the United States deemed it pertinent to note specially in their speeches that the United States would exert every effort to build up its strategic forces in the future, too. To justify this, they advanced the concept that U.S. security "cannot be ensured only by limiting armaments."

In the opinion of analysts, the Carter administration is accentuating the stockpiling of new types and systems of arms to "coax" or appease the military-industrial complex.

The results of the first hearings in the Senate do not yet offer a clear and definite picture allowing us to answer the question: What will be the final outcome of the deliberations.

The statement made by the Senate Assistant Democratic Majority Leader Alan Cranston serves to clarify to a certain extent the trend of the deliberations in the Senate committees. He believes that SALT II is receiving growing support among the senators and that if the present tendencies continue, it will be, probably, ratified. Alan Cranston stressed that the agreement's discussion in the Senate committees, revealed the insolvency of the "arguments" put forward by its opponents, their inability to advance arguments that would receive a broad resonance in the country. He stressed that attempts to amend the agreement in order to torpedo its ratification "do not find much support." He expressed anxiety over the fact that the process of the agreement's discussion in the Senate was being used as a pretext for justifying the further boosting of military spendings in the United States.

Many now express the hope that the spirit of realism will finally triumph. The question is being asked invariably: What might the absence of a strategic arms limitation agreement lead to, what is the alternative? The sense of responsibility for the destinies of the world requires resolute measures to curb the arms race, go over to real disarmament, eliminate the thermo-nuclear war menace once and for all. The particular importance of the SALT II agreement lies precisely in the fact that it broadens out the horizons of possible progress along this road.

IZVESTIYA WARNS OF THREAT POSED BY ANTI-DETENTE FORCES

LD101541 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Lasting Peace for the Peoples"]

[Text] Lasting peace and the elimination of the threat of war is the people's cherished dream. Millions of people on all continents are fighting to strengthen international security, to improve the political climate and to deepen detente. The peoples of the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries invariably march in the front ranks of the fighters for expanding international cooperation and creating a democratic and just system of mutual relations between states. Today, in the nuclear age, the battle for peace has become a battle for life and for clear skies over present and future generations.

The socialist countries set themselves the task of averting a new world war and creating the conditions for social progress in an atmosphere of peace and international security as the priority task in their foreign policy. The principles of peace, cooperation and friendship reflect the humane essence of the new social system and its genuinely democratic nature; they are dictated by the interests of broad masses of the working people and accord with the aspirations of all the peoples of the world. Implementing the peace program proclaimed by the 24th CPSU Congress and developed by the 25th party congress, the Soviet Union, together with other socialist community countries, has achieved major foreign policy successes which have had a profound influence on all modern international life. "Our party's Central Committee and the Soviet Government," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stressed in his speech to voters, "exert the greatest possible efforts to develop cooperation with the forces of peace, freedom and progress, to wreck the designs of aggressive circles, to defend and deepen the relaxation of international tension and to reliably guarantee the Soviet people and our allies and friends the opportunity to live and work in conditions of peace."

The socialist community countries' foreign policy initiatives are permeated by profound, sincere concern for consolidating trust and cooperation between states with different social systems. The political shifts in international life which together make up the relaxation of tension are associated with the policy of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. For these noble purposes the fraternal states cooperate closely with one another. Clear evidence of this is provided by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's Crimea meetings with leaders of socialist community countries.

The Soviet-American summit meeting in Vienna and the signing of the USSR-U.S. strategic offensive arms limitation treaty was undoubtedly a noteworthy milestone in the development of detente and a great success in the struggle to curb the arms race and strengthen peace and international security. The SALT II treaty, while restraining the growth in the two mighty powers' strategic potentials, at the same time opens up opportunities for more radical steps aimed at real disarmament and at lessening the danger of a new war. During the Vienna meeting the USSR and the United States came out resolutely in favor of further deepening detente. Great significance is also attached to the accord which was reached to the effect that the positive shifts which have taken place in the situation on the European Continent and which are reflected in the Final Act of the all-European conference need to be consolidated and developed by means of measures aimed at supplementing political detente with military detente.

As for the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries, they have no shortage of good will and readiness, together with other peoples, to erect a lasting edifice of peace and to promote the development of international cooperation in every way. Suffice it to recall the Moscow conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, held in November 1978, which put forward a set of proposals. These proposals are a weighty contribution by the socialist community countries to deepening detente and resolving foreign policy problems in the peoples' interests. Concretizing this course, the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers' Committee put forward a new initiative in the sphere of restraining the arms race, strengthening trust and lessening military confrontation on the European Continent.

Special importance has recently been acquired by the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. It is clear to everyone that success at the talks would be a real contribution to the process of deepening detente and to extending it to the military sphere. The progress of the Vienna talks indicates convincingly that the socialist countries are going to meet their Western partners and take their position into account. The socialist countries' 8 June and 30 November 1978 proposals and their new initiative of 28 June this year open up real prospects for agreement. However, the Western countries have yet to display good will in the quest for a mutually acceptable solution, although the 18th round of talks has already finished.

Forces are active in the world today which seek to wreck the process of detente. They set in motion the outmoded methods of diktat and blackmail and try to operate "from a position of strength" and to use the methods of "psychological warfare" in their subversive information and propaganda operations. The bosses of the military-industrial complex and anticommunist and anti-Soviet forces seek not only to wreck detente but also to return mankind to the fetters of the cold war. In present-day conditions such a foreign policy course is doomed to certain failure.

The Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries have consistently and invariably implemented a policy of establishing detente, strengthening peace and expanding international cooperation. The peoples of the world hunger for lasting peace. In this the interests of the socialist community countries fully coincide with those of the broad people's masses throughout the world. Lasting and stable peace on earth will triumph!

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD121646 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 12 Aug 79 LD

["International Observers Roundtable" program presented by all-union radio commentator Vsevolod Shiskovskiy, with Vladimir Konstantinovich Katin, APN political observer, and Vladimir Borisovich Lomeyko, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA political observer]

[Text] [Shiskovskiy] Among the various events taking place in international life recently, I would like to single out in particular the Crimean meetings between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and leaders of the fraternal communist parties; meetings which have become traditional. Vladimir Konstantinovich, tell us about this in more detail.

Brezhnev's Crimean Meetings

[Katin] During these meetings, in the course of friendly conversations, satisfaction is expressed with the confident development of the many-sided cooperation between our country and the socialist countries. Furthermore, particular attention is devoted to further prospects for such cooperation and interaction and to programs to draw together the socialist states, both on a bilateral level and within the framework of long-term special purpose plans approved by CEMA. In the discussion of international problem, particular note is made of the outstanding significance of the SALT II treaty, whose implementation will lead to serious restraint in the race for dangerous types of arms and will give a positive impetus to the whole complex of Soviet-American relations.

Also expressed is the determination of the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries to achieve, together with all peaceful forces, the extension of measures of trust between states participating in the all-European conference and the merging of political detente with military detente. I would like to stress the fact that the meetings in the Crimea between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the leaders of fraternal communist parties and socialist states take place in an atmosphere of exceptional cordiality, friendship and total unanimity on all issues.

[Shishkovskiy] Vladimir Konstantinovich, the press carried reports of the fact that the defense ministers of the United States and Britain held talks in Washington on the modernization of NATO's nuclear missiles in Europe. What could you say on this subject for our radio listeners?

U.S.-UK Defense Ministers' Meeting

[Katin] Yes, such a conference of the two war ministers did take place. A conclusive decision on the question of modernizing nuclear missiles in Europe has been postponed until the end of the year when when all members of the North Atlantic bloc will gather together. One gets the impression that a certain law of behavior has established itself among the militaristic circles of the West. As soon as events strengthening detente occur in the world, then immediately in the camp of its opponents there appears a hullabaloo, a commotion. It seems that any improvement in relations between East and West is seen as a direct personal threat by those forces, persons and organizations which not only make a living through whipping up tension, but make a fine profit from it. For them it is important to strengthen confrontation and not to have detente.

And now too, after the signing in Vienna of the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons, militarism in the West has raised the alarm. The war ministers of the United States and Britain are absorbed, it seems, in what tactical nuclear weapons should be deployed in the near future in Western Europe. And what do you think about this, Vladimir Borisovich?

NATO's Military Modernization

[Lomeyko] I would like to say that the supporters of the arms race are practically mounting a new offensive in Europe. Washington has proposed, as we know, to NATO's West European allies that 200-600 medium-range missiles be deployed on their territory. This is not a new plan, but what is new is the latest tactic of linking problems and pressure on the allies. To all appearances, those who worked out President Carter's arguments hope, with the single shock proposal of missiles for Europe, to kill two birds with one stone. First of all, they hope to eliminate the opposition of some senators, who are hesitating on the question of SALT II. They are virtually offering them additional missiles in central Europe in exchange for the removal of their objections. And second, they hope to break down the resistance of West Europeans, starting with the West Germans, Belgians and Dutch. If you don't want the failure of SALT II in the Senate, they say, then agree to deployment of the missiles. But it is known that additional deployment of the Pershing ballistic missiles and new landbased cruise missiles will increase the ceilings of military confrontation in Europe and complicate the process of military detente. This contradicts not only the entire spirit of European development, but also the political agreements between the FRG and the USSR and other countries of Western and Eastern Europe. And this is being done at a moment when sufficient experience was accumulated at the Vienna talks to achieve mutually acceptable accords.

Recently, Alfons Pawelczyk, an expert from the SPD faction of the Bundestag on questions of defense, said--and I quote--I believe that recently there has been a certain positive move on the Soviet side. The Soviet Union has, on practical problems too, repeatedly met us half-way, putting forward detailed proposals. Now, we the Western countries, must respond positively to these proposals--end of quote. And now at this moment, Washington is trying to impose a new arsenal of missiles on Western Europe, capable of destabilizing the situation on the Continent and opening up a new channel for the arms race.

All other considerations aside, this would require additional new spending on arms on the part of the West European countries. It is a matter of West Europeans paying out of their own pockets for the building of the latest nuclear arsenal the Americans aim to build under them.

[Katin] I would like to add that the hullaballo of NATO's military exchange concerning the urgent modernization of its nuclear missile weapons has at least two reasons and one very serious consequence. The first of these is to disrupt at all costs the approximate balance of forces which has established itself in Europe and achieve a preponderance in NATO's favor. The second reason is to make a large profit from the reequipping of NATO's armies with new types of nuclear weapons, for the profits of the military industry monopolies reach astronomical sums at times--up to 2,000 percent. Now for the serious consequence for Western Europe. The point is that the plans to modernize NATO's nuclear missile weapons, supplying West Europe with Pershing-2 missiles and cruise missiles, mean that the existing tactical armament of the bloc would be raised to a strategic level. In this way, according to the will of American militarists, Western Europe becomes the bearer of strategic arms. A prospect like this for West Europeans borders on suicide, in my opinion.

[Lomeyko] I would also like to say that attempts made by the opponents of detente to disturb the established correlation of forces in the world and strengthen the arms race can be illustrated with another example. Recently, NBC correspondent Rowan spoke of new forms of weapons being worked out by the U.S. Air Force--laser weapons and systems using rays from charged particular. He stressed that the testing of laser weapons is proceeding successfully and they could be supplied as arms in 5 year's time. In the last 2 weeks, reports have come out of the United States and Western Europe of new experiments being carried out in the United States on the use of nerve gas. This gas, known as BZ, causes dizziness, cramps and hallucinations and exerts a harmful influence on the human organism. Although bombs are not yet being made from this gas, it is known that there are supplies of this gas in America amounting to 50 tons.

The instruments of death and destruction are becoming more and more sophisticated. Mankind must put an end to this process before it gets out of control. Of special importance in this connection is the work of the Geneva committee on disarmament, where one of the questions being discussed is that of banning chemical weapons. The socialist countries put forward in 1972 a joint draft convention on this; its adoption would be an important step towards limiting the arms race.

[Shishkovskiy] Vladimir Borisovich, I'd like to add that the initiatives of the socialist states, particularly on not being the first to use against each other either nuclear or conventional arms, and on widening concrete measures to strengthen trust in the military sphere and reducing military confrontation in Europe--these and many other proposals are directed toward insuring that Europe becomes a continent of lasting peace and cooperation. Not threats, but trust, not saber-rattling with new weapons, but the merging of political detente with military detente: These are the only correct signposts that can lead Europe onto the highroad of a life of stability and peace.

Situation in Nicaragua

On the streets of the Nicaraguan capital, Managua, where the rattle of machinegun fire was recently heard, one now hears the regular beat of pneumatic drills. That is deeply symbolic. Having won their battle against the dictatorship, the people of Nicaragua have begun a new fight--for great socioeconomic reforms in the country. The new government is taking special emergency measures to provide the population with food and medical supplies. In the fields sowing and planting work is underway with the extensive use of machines which the government has made available to the peasants. They are setting up agricultural collectives on the lands requisitioned from Somoza. Almost daily, planes from the Latin American countries, from the socialist states and from countries of other continents are landing at the airport of the capital with medical supplies, food and clothing. The Nicaraguans speak with gratitude of the internationalist support for their just cause. In the present situation, the lamentations of the American patrons of the former dictatorial regime concerning the destruction in Nicaragua look like the height of hypocrisy. Numerous weepers from Washington, who supported the Somoza clan for close to 45 years, are now trying to pass themselves off as well-wishers of the Nicaraguan people. And behind this mask they even have the temerity to assert that the working people will never be able to restore the country if they take the path of radical social reform.

Actually, in the United States and the other countries of the West they are only weeping crocodile tears. The reactionary press is circulating malicious insinuations about the Nicaraguan patriots. This campaign of slander serves as a cover for Nicaragua's enemies. Vladimir Borisovich, what can you add on this subject?

U.S.' Latin American Role

[Lomeyko] I would say that the lesson of Nicaragua is rich in great political implications. If Vietnam showed the limit of U.S. power in the world, then Nicaragua has shown its limit in Latin America. It may be objected that the cases are not comparable, since in Nicaragua, unlike Vietnam, there has been no direct U.S. intervention. And yet, it is so, because in politics it's not the form, but the content that matters. Both in South Vietnam and in Nicaragua Washington gave economic and military aid to a regime which did not have the support of the people and in both cases this was unsuccessful. But there's a difference, too: Whereas Vietnam was a defeat for U.S. global strategy, Nicaragua was defeat in the Latin American area. But for the very reason that it happened right under Uncle Sam's nose, in one of his undoubted spheres of influence, this defeat is for him particularly painful, and fraught with nightmare visions. North American politicians are afraid of the domino effect. They suppose, not without reason, that the Sandinists' victory will breathe new strength into the patriotic movements in other countries of Latin America that are opposing dictatorial regimes, and above all in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras. Washington's official representatives say, regarding America's long support for the overthrown Somoza regime, that they want to avoid the mistakes of the past. But the question is, do they envisage this now, and will wisdom and moderation succeed in gaining the upper hand over the philosophy of the rangers?

Certainly, today the Sandinists are heroes in the eyes of many Latin Americans who are longing for a free and dignified life. The fact that they have achieved victory in the long and unequal struggle with Somoza's National Guard will undoubtedly give new strength to the Guatemalan army of the poor, to the People's Liberation Front in El Salvador, and to the partisans of Honduras.

It's perfectly natural that the echo of events in Nicaragua is giving the Latin American dictators sleepless nights; but the fact that their disquiet is shared in Washington leads one to doubt whether the Americans will prove capable of avoiding their past mistakes. The United States is too slow and too reluctant when it comes to renouncing the philosophy of the world gendarme, and it is particularly loath to reappraise its role as policeman in the American hemisphere. But, after all, when the majority in the Organization of American States did not support Washington's plan concerning inter-American intervention in Nicaragua, it was a signal for regional factors of influence to be reconsidered. The United States was made to understand that no one was willing any longer to pull its chestnuts out of the fire. But, far from drawing any conclusions from this, Washington went on supporting Somoza until the last moment, and, as has been openly admitted at the State Department, Washington did all it could to prevent the Sandinists from coming to power. Surely such a position encourages, above all, anti-North American sentiments in Central and South America.

In my view, the United States has only itself to blame, by its all-round support for the rotten regimes of the dictators it is itself stirring up anti-North Americanism, and forcing the oppressed peoples to take up arms. For the United States, the time has come to weigh in all seriousness the short-term advantages of political and economic domination in the banana republics against the long-term prospect of a mounting partisan struggle in those countries. Does it have the courage to revise its policy and burn the bridges linking it to the Central American generals? A break with the dictatorships would undoubtedly hit the pockets and the influence of certain financial groups in the United States, but it would be a gain for the national interest, and would stabilize the situation on the continent.

Haifa Autonomy Talks

[Shishkovskiy] A round of the U. S.-Egyptian-Israeli talks on the so-called autonomy for the Palestinians of the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip recently ended in the Israeli town of Haifa. These are, of course, areas occupied by Israel. This was the fifth tripartite meeting, but the solution of the Palestinian problem has not moved forward. Vladimir Konstantinovich, what is the reason?

[Katin] You're quite right. The cart hasn't budged from the spot, as they say. And it couldn't be otherwise. How, in what way, can the highly complex problem of 2 million refugees, of the fate of the Arab people of Palestine be solved without the participation of their ligitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization? To try to seal the fate of the Palestinians behind their backs is futile. In the first place, Washington, Cairo and Tel Aviv are not competent to do this, since the Palestinians never empowered them to. Secondly, all their attempts along these lines are exclusively in pursuit of their own selfish aims. Thus, the United States, which is going through the gloomy period of the energy crisis, is merely pretending to be concerned about the plight of the Palestinian refugees. The idea is to make a favorable impression on the oil-rich Arab countries. In reality, the U. S. position has not changed in the least--it's all a trick. And as for the disagreements between Washington and Tel Aviv that they have begun to shout about in the West, they are absolutely nonexistent. Still greater quantities of U. S. arms are going to Israel, which is hurling them with still greater savagery against the Palestinian settlements in southern Lebanon. The representatives of the As-Sadat government at the talks were also pursuing purposes of their own. In an atmosphere of Egypt's growing isolation in the Arab world, As-Sadat wants to be seen as the Palestinians' protector. But Egypt's position--as the Haifa talks have shown--remains, as before, in the spirit of Camp David; that is, traitorous in relation to the people of Palestine.

As for the strengthening of lasting peace in the Near East, this is only realizable given a just solution of the Palestinian problem. That is, given the condition of the creation by the Palestinians of their own sovereign state. Until this problem is solved, a dangerous situation will continue to exist in the region.

[Lomeyko] I would like to say in addition the following on this matter. It seems to me that the farce being whipped up about differences between Washington and Tel Aviv has behind it a political state of affairs where Israel is gambling on Washington's attachment to Tel Aviv and is attempting to mobilize the Zionist lobby in America to gain new concessions for Israel. But the main thing is that, as you have just rightly noted, it still is hampering a solution to the Palestinian problem. But the inflated farce about dissension serves another purpose, too. It is to divert the attention of the world public from the buildup of the U. S. military presence in the Near East. Seantor Henry Jackson once gave a very brief formulation of the separate deal.. Egypt and Israel are due, he said, to share the role of gendarme after the shah of Iran. Diplomatic sources in Beirut point out that the treaty also guarantees a U. S. military presence, both in the Negev Desert and in the Sinai Peninsula. If this is so, then it is the first time that Israel has agreed to the stationing of foreign troops in territory under its control. Besides this, As-Sadat is to lease to the United States one of the two Sinai bases after Israel's departure. The new base will enable the United States to intensify its control over the oil-producing area of the Persian Gulf. This fact ought to be viewed in the light of the recent statement by Senator Jacob Javits that the United States--and I quote--"should let it be clearly understood that the Saudi Arabian oilfields are as important for us as Texas is." Thus Washington is building up its potential for military intervention in the Near East, which cannot fail to be a most grave threat for the cause of peace, not just in this region, but throughout the world.

Lusaka Commonwealth Conference

[Shishkovskiy] In the past week the attention of the foreign press has been drawn to the conference of Commonwealth heads of state and government, which was held in Lusaka, capital of Zambia, and in which the representatives of 39 states of Africa, Asia, America and Europe took part. As had been presupposed, the Rhodesian issue occupied a central place at the conference, and this is natural, for, after all, the further development of events in the south of the African Continent depends to a great extent on its solution.

Taking account of the moods of many of the conference participants, especially the states of independent Africa, Britain, whose leaders just a few weeks ago were declaring their intention of recognizing the unlawful regime of Smith and Muzorewa in Rhodesia and lifting the economic sanctions imposed on it, were forced to start maneuvering, and a new so-called compromise London plan for a settlement in Rhodesia was made public and was adopted by the Lusaka conference. Britain managed to do this only due to the fact that the African countries have never had a decisive voice in the Commonwealth, which, as has already been noted, includes various states of Africa, Asia, America and Europe.

Meanwhile the reaction of many states of independent Africa to London's new initiative shows that most of them reject it. They justly believe that it is to all intents and purposes veiled support for the Rhodesian racists and their puppets of the Muzorewa type. In this connection African observers are stressing that the latest British scenario for a Rhodesian settlement leaves intact the military and police machine of the Smith-Muzorewa regime and does not provide for the withdrawal from the country of the thousands of mercenaries from the United States, Britain itself and other Western states, as well as South African forces. What is more, the unlawful government remains in power for an indefinite period. It is in these conditions that Britain is proposing that new "free elections" be held in Rhodesia and is even ready to be an impartial judge of them.

It is indicative that even British observers regard this idea as a mockery of the country's native population. In this connection it is being stressed that the so-called free elections are clearly aimed at undermining the prestige of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front which expresses the will of the African majority. As a counterbalance to the British-style settlement, the patriots are proposing their own program for a radical solution to the Rhodesian problem. A statement by the Patriotic Front points out the need to do away with the Smith-Muzorewa regime, cancel the racist constitution, hand over the political, military and economic levers of power to the people and disband the punitive army and police. Only under these conditions can the front embark on negotiations over a settlement.

The freedom fighters, said Joshua Nkomo, one of the members of the leadership of the Patriotic Front, will not agree to elections being held in Zimbabwe under the supervision of Britain, which has always been on the side of the racists and to the present day is supporting the unlawful regime. Only a strict fulfillment of the OAU decision, which appeals that the unlawful Rhodesian regime not be recognized in any form, can serve as a reliable and practical basis for a just settlement of this problem and the securing of genuine independence for Zimbabwe.

Rebellion in Afghanistan

Recent reports from Afghanistan testify to the incessant attempts by the forces of imperialism and reaction to hamper the country's development along the path of social progress.

Counterrevolutionis attempting to thwart the revolutionary authorities' measures--among which land reform occupied the main place--which accord with the interests of the broad working masses. As has already been reported, last week another rebellion of counter-revolutionary elements was suppressed in Kabul by the country's security forces with the active participation of the inhabitants of the Afghan capital.

[Lomeyko] At the present time imperialism is conducting subversive work against Afghanistan in two directions: first, against the gains of the revolution within the country itself and, second, by discrediting the new system outside the country. This is being done in a fairly hackneyed pattern. From the territory of Pakistan and Iran groups of saboteurs are being sent into Afghanistan, and they supply weapons and money to bands of rebels from among the local wealthy class, its helpers. The bandits and saboteurs organize raids against villages, kill activists, destroy bridges and irrigation systems and burn the wheat harvests in the fields of the peasants who have received land through the agrarian reform. At the same time propaganda by many Western countries is repeatedly reporting with striking co-ordination resistance by the population to Taraki's regime.

The latest foray by reaction, which was perpertrated last Sunday, was of a particularly brazen character. The local Muslim Brotherhood, receiving reinforcements from Pakistan and Iran, attempted to organize a rebellion in Kabul. The calculation was also that the Muslim population, during the celebration of Ramadan, would rise up on the side of the rebels under the influence of counterrevolutionary clergy. The reactionaries, as is known, mis-calculated. The rebellion failed since the security forces and army units rendered the conspirators harmless. The most noteworthy thing was that not only did the population not support the rebels, but it came to the defense of the town itself.

But what was Western propaganda reporting at this time? The radio stations and press of the imperialist countries described in every way the scope of the rebellion, but did not mention the fact, however, that it had been inspired from abroad.

At the same time Afghan television specially showed its own people and the entire world several bandits who had been captured--bribed or deceived people, who had had it hammered into their heads that they should save the Afghan people from the revolution. The persons who sent them are endeavoring to remain in the shadows. The revolution must be able to defend itself. Today this truth is being mastered by the Afghan people in the struggle against internal and external reaction.

[Shishkovskiy] Our program's time has come to an end. I thank my colleagues who took part in today's roundtable talk and take leave of you, esteemed comrade listeners. All the very best to you!

ZORIN SCORES KISSINGER, BRZEZINSKI PRESSURING OF USSR

LD120344 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 11 Aug 79 LD

[From the "Moscow Viewpoint" program presented by Valentin Zorin]

[Test] Besides being an observer for Soviet television and radio I am also a professor of the Moscow Institute of the United States and Canada. I mention this because in this second capacity I had the opportunity of meeting and discussing with both Henry Kissinger and Zbigniew Brzezinski. We touched on major problems of international politics and today I want to use this opportunity to recall some of these conversations. or rather to continue them and bring them up to date.

Speaking in the Senate hearings on SALT II, Dr Kissinger said further talks on limiting strategic arms should be interconnected with the political performance of the Russians and their allies in Africa, Asia and Latin America. In a statement in Washington the other day Dr Brzezinski spoke in the same general vein. Now it is not for me to judge the political logic of Washington's officials at this juncture, but speaking as a political scientist I must say I was rather disappointed with Dr Brzezinski's performance. I always thought and still think that sound scientific analysis calls for a logical discussion of a concept in which the speaker must make both ends meet.

Dr Brzezinski began his statement with a very sound and, as he put it a very simple observation about the complex nature of the present-day world and about our living through an era of some of the most sweeping and extensive changes in the history of mankind. He said that in a brief span of time we have seen the emergence of more than 100 new sovereign states each of which had fought to have its own political identity. Each of these new states, he said, had its urgent economic demands and each of them is now having to adapt itself to the accelerating social change. This part of the statement has struck me as being quite sound and in step with present-day reality. Dr Brzezinski went on in the same logical way, saying that trying to stop something which cannot be stopped and trying to prevent political, economic and social change would doom the United States to political isolation, and here again the speaker was quite logical in his reasoning.

But what he said next could hardly be reconciled with his own conclusions and with the basic logic. Dr Brzezinski said the United States had to maintain its military might at a proper level so as to be able to channel these changes in the right direction. This brings to my mind the example of Vietnam. It was in Vietnam that Washington had tried to use its military might in order to shape the course of events in its favor. We all know only too well the outcome of that American attempt. So I think it is really futile calling again today for using U. S. military strength against revolutionary movements in different parts of the world while passing by in silence the obvious lessons of the Vietnam war. How can one reconcile the statement about some inevitable changes going on in the world and caused by some objective factors with calls for using U. S. military interference in order to channel these changes in the interest of the United States, while ignoring the will of peoples who are fighting for their independence and their social and economic progress?

But let us return to Dr Kissinger's call for interconnecting steps for limiting the strategic arms race with the Soviet policy in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Let us try and see what he really has in mind. It is easy to see that he is simply trying to prove that the liberation struggle of the peoples is a result of a conspiracy directed from Moscow. At this point I would like to make just one clarification. The Soviet Union is a state which was born in a socialist revolution. As such it naturally sides with peoples who are fighting for their social progress.

This is a fact which no one tries to deny, but there is a world of difference between being in favor of such peoples, offering political and moral support to their governments set up in the course of their struggle and between hatching secret plots and organizing covert interference in the affairs of other countries and peoples.

Take, for instance, the latest example of the victory scored by the people of Nicaragua. Some quarters in Latin America are looking for a Cuban involvement in these events, but only some very naive people can really be misled by such attempts. On the other hand, American involvement in that country is quite evident. There is no denying the fact that Washington has been supporting and subsidizing the gory Somoza regime during all these decades. But this massive U. S. support, which continued right to the last minute, was powerless to change the course of events in Nicaragua. It is easy to see that in this, like in all other cases, the victory of the revolution has been a result of the country's national internal development. The mailed fist of the United States was unable to crush the will of the patriots of Vietnam. Heaps of Americans arms failed to keep in power the shah of Iran and the gory Nicaraguan dictator. This being so the only logical conclusion for the United States should be that military interference on behalf of some outdated and unpopular regimes is doomed to failure.

But, unfortunately, Washington fails to draw such conclusions. Having admitted that current changes in the world are caused by some objective reasons of historical development, both Dr Kissinger and Dr Brzezinski make some absolutely groundless recommendations. They suggest putting pressure on the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in order to preserve a political status quo in Washington's favor. Both U. S. officials continue to count on U. S. military interference in other countries' affairs, including countries located thousands of miles away from the United States. These recommendations and political concepts of the former and of the present national security advisers are fraught with dangerous consequences. Being impossible to implement, these concepts and recommendations are fraught with the threat of fresh political crisis and additional foreign policy setbacks for the United States. Gunboat diplomacy and power politics have both become hopelessly outdated. The sooner the Washington policymakers and strategists can reconcile themselves to this fact the better it will be for their own country and for the cause of world peace.

BOOST IN U. S. MILITARY SPENDING HURTS SOCIAL SERVICES

LD101439 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[V. Matveyev "Rejoinder": "Where the Dollars Go..."]

[Text] Strange opinions are sometimes put forward across the ocean during discussion of the Soviet-American strategic offensive arms limitation treaty.

Some of the participants in such debates try to make their support for the treaty which has been signed conditional on the administration's agreement to a significant new increase in military expenditure and the adoption of major new military programs; but as is well known, the main sense of this treaty and of the further prospects it opens up lies precisely in not simply restraining the development of new destructive and costly armaments but in embarking on more radical steps in this sphere and on a reduction in the arsenals of such armaments. This is what many prominent politicians and other figures in the United States and throughout the world believe--quite rightly--to be of most importance in the process of Soviet-American talks.

The economic and political situation emerging within the United States is dictating increasingly insistently the need to release not miserly, but substantial sums and resources for civil purposes and needs.

"We can spend until we empty our treasuries," President Carter stated on television 15 July, having in mind expenditure on importing oil into the United States. But the inflated military budgets are a source of far more devastating expenditure! At the same time, needs associated with the acute U.S. energy crisis alone demand major new appropriations to overcome the serious and by no means circumstantial or temporary difficulties which have arisen in that country.

It is not surprising that a series of influential figures in the U.S. Congress objects to "buying" approval for SALT II at the cost of major new supplementary appropriations for the military budget. A bitter debate on this issue has now been launched in Washington. Very weighty, serious considerations are being voiced on the state of affairs in the United States which demand that priority attention be devoted to the problem of curbing the arms race.

Speaking in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee during the discussion of the SALT II treaty in July, R. Barnett, senior scientific associate of the Policy Studies Institute in Washington, pointed out that the United States "cannot continue to spend hundreds of billions of dollars on military needs without thereby creating a mortal threat to its economy.... When the government recommends an annual 3-percent increase in 'real' military expenditure, appropriations for all the most important services in all major American cities are reduced." The result, in Barnett's words, is "losses in social services, the collapse of the education system, an increase in crime, a frightening increase in child mortality, the threat of bankrupt cities or the inability to invest resources in assimilating alternative energy sources...."

Those American figures who seek any reason, any pretext for further increasing the already inflated and ruinous military budgets should ponder that.

CIA TRYING TO PREVENT DISCLOSURE OF ITS 'CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES'

LD111850 Moscow TASS in English 1801 GMT 11 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Washington, August 11, TASS--The Central Intelligence Agency of the United States is making feverish attempts to prevent the participants in its dirty operations from being disclosed. CIA Director Stansfield Turner has demanded has made in court the demand [as received], which in actual fact is aimed at ensuring their full impunity. He demands, specifically, that CIA should decide itself whether to name them.

Turner's appeal, which he justifies by the need of preventing "undesirable leakage" of information has been caused by the suit in court by a group of public leaders who are pressing for making public a list of persons and organizations, parties to the so-called MC-Ultra programme. The aim of that programme was to find means of controlling mental activities of man and his conduct.

Inhuman experiments have been made for many years over thousands of unsuspecting Americans who were injected strong narcotics, including LSD. The CIA also tested the use of hypnosis, electric shock and brain operations. Many respectable scientific laboratories, university centres, clinics and institutes were involved in these "explorations".

The MC-Ultra programme is only one of a multitude of dirty operations by CIA about which the public has learned in the recent time. Other actions of the U.S. espionage agency included overthrow of governments which are not to the liking of Washington, organization of conspiracies with a view of assassination of foreign political leaders, provocation of disorders in foreign states. The facts of the unseemly activities of "knights of cloak and dagger", which came to light, have given rise to broad indignation of the public in the United States and abroad. Now the CIA leadership is seeking to do its utmost to prevent full disclosure of the proportions of its criminal activities.

CIA-FBI LINKS WITH FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE CITED

LD101804 Moscow TASS in English 1733 GMT 10 Aug 79 LD

["With the U.S. Authorities' Connivance"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, August 10, TASS--The American press has exposed the criminal activities by foreign spy agencies of a number of pro-American dictatorial regimes in U.S. territory, which have taken advantage of the connivance of official American departments.

The Washington POST reported that the foreign intelligence services of Chile, Taiwan and the deposed shah's regime in Iran have conducted systematic campaigns--including plans for assassinations--against opponents of their governments in the United States. The article describes how terrorist groupings were sent from Chile to the United States and attempts were made to establish a local department of the international consortium of intelligence agencies in Miami with Chilean participation. One of the victims of Chile's intelligence service, DINA, and the CIA was Orlando Letelier, prominent figure in the Popular Unity Government of Chile.

Terrorist groups were sent to the USA also by the SAVAK, the agency of the deposed shah of Iran. As the Washington POST notes, at the time when in January 1978 President James Carter was referring to Iran as "an island of stability", the shah's agents in the USA stepped up activities in order to silence dissenting Iranian students studying in the USA.

A broad spy network in the USA was maintained by the Taiwanese regime. Iran and Taiwan, the Washington POST says, had a number of agents operating under diplomatic cover.

According to the press, activities by foreign spies in the USA were conducted with the knowledge of high-ranking American officials. All of them had agreements with the CIA and enjoyed a rather wide freedom of actions in the USA. The Iranian spy organization, SAVAK, maintained in addition, close working relations with the FBI.

The authors of the report accuse the CIA, the FBI and the State Department of actually tacitly approving the illegal activities by agents of foreign intelligence services in the USA. According to the New York TIMES, such a position is partially due to fear of retaliatory measures against American agents abroad, had foreign spies in the USA been suppressed.

Reports leaked to the press, presenting in an extremely unseemly light not only the intelligence services of repressive regimes, but their patrons from U.S. Government departments as well, have caused consternation in Washington. An official spokesman for the White House said the FBI is charged with an investigation to establish the source of confidential information leakage.

TASS CITES U.S. CONGRESSMAN ON VIETNAMESE REFUGEE PROBLEM

LD102226 Moscow TASS in English 2210 GMT 10 Aug 79 LD

[Text] New York, August 10, TASS--Member of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress George Miller (Democrat, California) has levelled criticism at the U.S. stance in the matter of refugees in Southeast Asia. The UPI reports from San Francisco that he told a press conference there today that information at his disposal rather differs from the State Department line which only will lead the U.S. to new troubles, he said.

Miller is one of the nine congressmen who just returned from Southeast Asia where they visited refugee camps. They have been to Hanoi and talked to officials there.

George Miller put a considerable portion of the blame for the refugees on the USA. He rejected assertions by the State Department alleging that refugees from Vietnam are victims of political persecution, and stated that the delegation of congressmen was to find confirmation of this theory. The devastation inflicted on Vietnam by 30 years of war is one of the causes of the refugees problem, Miller said. The presence of the 7th U.S. Fleet off the shores of Vietnam, Miller stressed, may only provoke a further departure of refugees who cannot be taken by other countries.

Miller condemned the U.S. refusal to give economic aid to the SRV and said he will recommend to President Carter to lift the embargo on trade with Vietnam as soon as possible. The U.S. must allocate assets for helping to restore the SRV's economy, he believes.

Another member of the delegation Daniel Akaka (Democrat, Hawaii), speaking on Thursday in Honolulu, expressed a similar view and urged the establishment by the United States of diplomatic relations with Vietnam.

U.S. DECISION TO TEST 12-MILE COAST LIMITS NOTED

LD111327 Moscow TASS in English 1201 GMT 11 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Washington, August 11, TASS--The Pentagon ordered the U.S. Navy and Airforce to adhere to the rule of the three mile territorial waters zone. This means, a report of the AP agency points, that the USA will send its ships and aircraft into that part of the territorial waters of states, which they consider "disputable."

At present, 90 out of 111 countries of the world, having an outlet to sea, have established an over three-mile limit of their territorial waters. The stay of foreign ships in these waters and flights of foreign aircraft over them are regulated by the internal laws of states.

The question of establishing a common for all countries zone of territorial waters is under discussion at the U.N. Law of the Sea Conference. The USA earlier agreed at the conference that the sea borders of states be established at a distance of 12 miles off the coast, provided this will not be a breach of the freedom of navigation and air communication. Its present decision, the AP agency points out, is a source of concern for the participants in the conference.

GOVERNOR BROWN COMMENTS ON SALT II, DISARMAMENT OBSERVED

LD130702 Moscow TASS in English 0648 GMT 13 Aug 79 LD

[Text] San Francisco, August 13, TASS--The U.S. Senate must ratify the SALT II treaty, which is vital not only to the United States and the Soviet Union, but also to all peoples of the world, a TASS correspondent was told by noted figure of the Democratic Party, Governor of California State G. Brown. He pointed out that the whole world has a stake in ending the arms race, on which huge funds are spent. Therefore, the governor said, I not only declare for the SALT II treaty but also for stepping up measures for putting an end to the arms race, for banning nuclear weapons and reaching other agreements in this field. This is apparently precisely to what the peoples of the whole world are looking for.

IZVESTIYA FORESEES ANOTHER PURGE IN PRC PARTY LEADERSHIP

LD130827 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[V. Timoshin article: "Beijing: A Purge Is Under Preparation]

[Text] A new series of "important conferences" has taken place in Beijing, focused, as the Chinese press testifies, on the questions of "insuring support" by CCP members for the decisions of the Third Party Central Committee Plenum and the "struggle against factionalism" which is eroding the party. Hu Yaoban, one of the secretaries of the CCP central commission for checking discipline, speaking at its conference, demanded the application of the strictest disciplinary measures toward those who "continue to adhere to factionalism" and fail to show readiness to "mend their ways." And although the Chinese newspapers are full of the familiar calls for "unity and cohesion," the strengthening of "proletarian party-mindedness" and so forth, it is becoming clear to foreign observers who have become accustomed to the Aesopian language of Beijing propaganda that it is a question of a new campaign to purge the party and state apparatus and the army command.

Nor is it particularly difficult to decipher the "struggle against facionalism" slogan. Both before, during Mao's lifetime, and now Beijing understood and understands propaganda stereotype to mean a purge of the regime's political opponents and all dissidents. Other "reliable signs" such as the increasingly frequent press appeals to "continue the struggle against secret supporters of the gang of four" who are allegedly carrying out subversive activity and sabotaging the implementation of party decisions also point to the latest intensification of disagreements within the Beijing elite as the main reason for the developing purge.

As is known, the Third CCP Central Committee Plenum held last December officially ended the campaign of "exposing the crimes" of the four "left"-Maoist figures arrested in October 1976 and also of Marshal Lin Biao, Mao's former heir who was eliminated earlier. However, to judge only by the recent crucial statement by Wei Guoqing, member of the CCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Main Political Directorate, "purging the poison and influence" of Lin Biao and the "four" is such a "long and complex task" that "this question cannot be resolved in 2-3 years."

Was the Third CCP Central Committee Plenum decision premature? How can it be reconciled with Wei's statement? One thing is clear--the campaign to combat "supporters and accomplices of the four and Lin Piao" has not been removed from the agenda.

The other day RENMIN RIBAO put forward new principles concerning the "final stage" of the purge of followers of the "four." The newspaper stressed that since the struggle against the "four's" legacy was not carried out "sufficiently effectively" in many places, the "factional system" which the "four" created has not been destroyed and is continuing its subversive activity. It seems, according to the newspaper, that some of the cadres involved in the affair of the "four" are still "behaving badly," trying to "dispute the results of the check" and "ignoring organizational conclusions concerning them." Protests by this category of "dissatisfied" cadres often lead to participation in mass disorders like those which took place in Shanghai and other Chinese cities early this year.

Among the most "unfortunate" in this sense, according to the press, is Henan Province where "direct accomplices of the four have still not been brought to account." Some of them, RENMIN RIBAO writes, have become so "impudent that they have launched a counter-campaign against cadres engaged in the check." The newspaper again sees the existence of the "factional system" as the root of the evil and only by eliminating this system is it possible to "eliminate the source of trouble."

As always, RENMIN RIBAO does not dot the i's, so one can only guess who among the powers that be is specifically and personally involved in the notorious "factional system" centrally and locally and could find themselves crushed between the millstones of the new purge.

In any case, the system of Maoist purges has again been "set in motion": Its target, many experts on China believe, will be the broad party, state and military aktiv. Judging by the mood of the press, the victims of the present purge will be in particular those cadre workers, especially in the military command, who were not among the supporters and champions of the aggressive policy against Socialist Vietnam. The Chinese press is also hinting directly at the possibility of a preventive purge of working people who could be potentially dangerous to the Beijing authorities in the conditions of the internal and international situation which has become more complex.

PEASANTS DEMONSTRATE IN BEIJING FOR FOOD, JUSTICE

LD091448 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vsevolod Shishkovskiy]

[Text] According to reports by foreign correspondents in Beijing, demonstrations are in progress there for the 3d day running by peasants who are demanding an improvement in their living conditions and an end to the unjust attitude on the part of the authorities. Nearly 200 people, many of them in rags and with children in their arms, gathered yesterday in front of the communist party Central Committee's building.

The demonstrators shouted slogans demanding democracy, freedom and justice.

Further Report

LD092005 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 9 Aug 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by (Sekolov) and Yevgeniy Lukyanov]

[Text] A 2-day demonstration by Chinese peasants in the center of Beijing for better living conditions and an end to unjust treatment by the authorities was dispersed early this morning by security forces.

At 0200 two trucks with soldiers arrived at the building of the CCP Central Committee and surrounded the people lying there on the ground. Then they forced them to disperse.

Several hundred people took part in these demonstrations, having arrived in Beijing from various parts of the country. Poorly dressed, some simply in rags, with babes in their arms they chanted for 2 days: We want justice! We want food!

Such demonstrations, observers note, took place repeatedly in the Chinese capital last winter. However, as is evident, the authorities turned a deaf ear to the demands of the deprived peasants.

BREZHNEV HAS 'FRIENDLY TALK' WITH MONGOLIA'S TSEDENBAL

LD111550 Moscow TASS in English 1528 GMT 11 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 11, TASS--A friendly talk was held on August 11 between General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Monglian People's Revolutionary Party, Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic Yumjagiyn Tsedenbal, who is returning home from his trip to Bulgaria.

Leonid Brezhnev and Yumjagiyn Tsedenbal have noted with satisfaction that all-round Soviet-Mongolian cooperation continues bringing good practical results. The construction ahead of schedule of the complex of the mine-dressing plant Erdenet has been a new joint labour victory. The programme of development of virgin lands in the Mongolian People's Republic outlined for the current five year period, has been fulfilled. The base for broad mutually beneficial trade-and-economic relations is being steadily strengthened. Expressed during the talks has been the desire to continue close cooperation in the development of the productive forces, industrial and agricultural production, and also in all other spheres.

Discussing foreign policy problems, Leonid Brezhnev and Yumjagiyn Tsedenbal have pointed out that the USSR and the Mongolian People's Republic are acting concertedly in all directions of international life. Particular attention has been paid to the situation in Asia and the Far East. Reaffirmed once again has been fraternal solidarity of the Soviet Union and Mongolia with the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

The talk has been held in the spirit of cordiality and full mutual understanding.

JAPANESE SP DELEGATION PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO MOSCOW

LD101353 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Delegation Visit"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for ties between the CPSU and Japan Socialist Party [JSP] a delegation from the JSP special committee for Japanese-Soviet relations, headed by N. Yamazaki, deputy chairman of the committee and parliamentary deputy, was in Moscow 31 July through 7 August. The delegation had conversations on various aspects of relations between the USSR and Japan at the CPSU Central Committee International Section, the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the USSR Ministry of Fish Industry and the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Ties with Foreign Countries. The Japanese guests exchanged views on matters relating to the international situation at the Institute of the Far East and the Institute of World Economics and International Relations, and also familiarized themselves with the life of Moskovskaya Oblast working people.

The delegation rated highly the consistent efforts of the CPSU and Soviet Government aimed to insure peace and the peoples' security and noted the significance of the signing of the SALT II Treaty as an important contribution to the cause of peace. It advocated the strengthening of Japanese socialists' cooperation with the CPSU in the joint struggle for peace and social progress.

AFGHAN DELEGATION TALKS WITH GOSPLAN, FOREIGN AFFAIRS AIDES

LD101321 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Moscow Stopover"]

[Text] A Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Government delegation, headed by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shah Wali, which was in Moscow en route for Sofia, had meetings and conversations with N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of USSR Gosplan; N.N. Inozemtsev, deputy chairman of USSR Gosplan, and I.N. Zemskov, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs. The conversations took place in a warm, comradely atmosphere. The guests left for Bulgaria 8 August.

TARAKI DELIVERS REPORT TO AFGHAN PARTY POLITBURO MEETING

LD112228 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1740 GMT 11 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, 11 Aug, TASS--A session of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee Politburo took place in the House of the People today. N.M. Taraki, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Revolutionary Council, delivered a report on the internal and international situation at the session.

According to Kabul radio, members of the Politburo discussed the general situation in the country, reviewed the questions of the party and state activities and also the party's role in the trade unions. Relevant decisions were adopted on the questions under discussion.

FURTHER PUBLICITY FOR AFGHAN DEFENSE OF REVOLUTION

Report From Kabul

LD122153 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 12 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Our Correspondent (Viktor Budelevich) reports from Kabul:

[(Budelevich)] The more the success of the Afghan people in building a new life becomes evident, the fiercer is the offensive by internal and external reaction against the young Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The feudals, dispossessed of their privileges, and the reactionary clergy are attempting to hinder the consolidation of popular power. The forces of international imperialism stand behind them. In mass meetings and demonstrations in support of their government the Afghan working people angrily protest against attempts by internal and external reaction to brake the development of the revolution.

Decisive measures are being taken in Afghanistan to consolidate the people's power and protect the gains of the April revolution. To this end a Supreme Defense Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has been formed. The Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan has adopted the decision to form a national organization for the protection of the revolution in order to unite and mobilize all social, progressive and patriotic forces in the country in the struggle for the protection and further development of the gains of the national revolution, to utterly defeat internal and external reaction and to realize the program to build a new society free from exploitation and oppression.

The Afghan working people have warmly endorsed the call made by the party and government to come out in defense of the revolution in a united front. More and more representatives of various strata of the revolution to protect their power, weapons in hand. The activity of the members of the Afghan Khalqi Youth Organization is growing. The young patriots are voluntarily joining the ranks of the country's armed forces. Workers and professional workers declare their willingness to come out in defense of their homeland at any moment. In this tense period of the counterrevolution's and external reaction's increased activity, the Afghan people are closing their ranks even more tightly around the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. The desire by workers, peasants and the intelligentsia to enter the ranks of the party is ever increasing. The desire on the part of the frontrank workers to form their fate in activity in the party at the time of an intensified struggle for a new life can be assessed as the people's great trust in their People's Democratic Party.

The Afghan people, having carried out the victorious April revolution, is full of resolve to realize a progressive social and economic transformation, give a rebuff to the enemies of the revolution and build a new society.

Mironov in PRAVDA

LD131125 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[Leonid Mironov "Commentator's Column": "Revolution's Right Cause"]

[Text] Kabul--Mass rallies are being held in cities and villages in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] in support of the actions of the DRA Government, thanks to whose decisive measures a revolt by counterrevolutionary elements in Kabul has been crushed with the active assistance of the population. In addition to workers, peasants and students, representatives of a section of the clergy are also participating in the rallies for the first time.

Counterrevolution is undertaking armed sallies with a view to preventing the development of Afghan society along the path of progress and wrecking the measures of the revolutionary authorities, which accord with the interests of the broad working masses and chief among which is the land reform.

This reform dealt a crushing blow to the feudal ways which used to exist in the Afghan countryside. It is precisely the big and middle feudal lords, henceforth deprived of the opportunity to exploit others' labor, who have launched the struggle against people's power in alliance with the reactionary clergy. They are creating gangs of cutthroats from among the rich peasants, former usurers and simply criminals. Armed with Western and Chinese weapons, the groups carry out raids on centers of population, deal brutally with supporters of revolutionary transformations, kill women, children and old men, set fire to school buildings and local organs of power and cut down wheat in the peasants' fields.

Counterrevolution conducts hostile propaganda among backward sections of the population and tries to influence the minds of the masses with the help of the Muslim clergy. It possesses considerable funds received from reactionary Western circles, Maoist China and certain Muslim countries. Backed by the support of external forces, counterrevolution is trying to overthrow the revolutionary authorities in the DRA by any means or at least to make them depart from the path chosen by the people.

The DRA's revolutionary authorities have declared merciless war on the feudal-clerical counterrevolution. Committees to defend the revolution have been formed in the majority of centers of population, new thousands of patriots are joining them at this time. With weapons in hand the committee members stand 24-hour guard over the villages and cities and rebuff the sallies of counterrevolutionary mercenaries.

Under conditions of fierce class struggle the broad working masses of the DRA are becoming increasingly clearly aware of who is their enemy and who their friend. They are rising to the defense of a right cause--the cause of the revolution.

NORMALIZATION OF PAKISTAN-AFGHAN RELATIONS URGED

LD121803 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 12 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Last Sunday in Kabul Afghanistan's security and army units, supported by the population, smashed an antigovernment plot and restored public order. An official statement by the Foreign Minister Hafizollah Amin said the plot was engineered by the Muslim Brotherhood organization and saboteurs from Iran and Pakistan. Radio Moscow observer Ivan Lavrov writes in this connection:

The problem of normalizing relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan is becoming ever more urgent because further tension in relations between the two countries creates a direct threat of conflict in that region. The situation is as follows: The rebel elements who oppose the Government of Afghanistan and its reforms in the interests of the working masses, are making use of the Pakistani territory and some of its material resources. During the riots in Kabul, Jallalabad and other places, saboteurs from Pakistan became directly involved in anti-government disorders. Thus, Pakistan is becoming increasingly involved in hostile activities against its neighbor. Local and Pakistani newspapers point out that Afghanistani rebels and some misled local residents find more than refuge on the territory of Pakistan. They are given an opportunity to conduct hostile propaganda against the Government of Afghanistan, recruit mercenaries and set up pirate gangs which launch raids into the Afghani territory.

Under international law, such actions can only be described as open interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state. This view is also taken in the political circles of Pakistan. The Pakistan news agency says students in Punjab have condemned hostile propaganda by the reactionary quarters in Pakistan and denounced it as open interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. Many political leaders are demanding an end to this campaign, stressing its dangerous consequences for Pakistan. Asghar Khan, leader of the party Tehrik-I-Istiqlal is quoted as saying that any change of government in Kabul is an internal matter of Afghanistan. He called for ending interference in the internal affairs of the neighbouring state. In an article in the newspaper MUSLIM, he stressed that outdated and archaic regimes will have to be replaced. He also admitted the need for fundamental social reforms in countries like Afghanistan. The article stressed that certain Western countries would like to interfere with this change and they would like to use Pakistan to promote their own objectives.

Strong protest against interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan has been made by leaders of the Pakistan People's Party, the Socialist Party and other parties and organisations.

A Pakistan national party leader, Mamdot, has condemned the campaign against Afghanistan and called on the government of Pakistan to recognize the reality of the Afghanistan revolution and to pursue a peaceful and good-neighborly policy towards that country. Another leader of this party, Bizenjo, is quoted as saying that current events in Afghanistan harbor no threat to Pakistan. He called therefore for a policy of nonintervention and for establishing friendly relations between the two countries.

The statements by Pakistan's political leaders, especially stressing dangers involved in Pakistan being used by the United States and Chinese intelligence services, which are said to be directing the dangerous conspiracy against Afghanistan [sentence as heard]. The Pakistan weekly MILLAT, for example, links the current increase of the campaign against Afghanistan with the fact that the United States Central Intelligence Agency's regional headquarters have been moved from Iran to Pakistan. The weekly says the people of Pakistan should offer firm resistance to the reactionary forces which oppose the Afghanistan revolution. These quarters, the weekly says, are acting in the interests of the imperialists, who can't reconcile themselves to the fact that a progressive government is now in power in Afghanistan.

PAKISTANI EMBASSY EMPLOYEE ADMITS TO ESPIONAGE IN KABUL

BK110853 Moscow in Urdu to Pakistan 1300 GMT 10 Aug 79 BK

[Text] A report from Kabul says that at a press conference for local journalists, a former employee of the Pakistan Embassy in Kabul, (Sayed Sadiq Shah), issued a statement acknowledging that he was an officer of the Pakistan Intelligence Bureau. He sought political asylum in the Republic of Afghanistan after realizing the criminal nature of his activities.

While disclosing the reasons for his decision he stated that he had been collecting information about the Afghan Republic. (Sayed Sadiq Shah) disclosed that he was posted to the Pakistan Embassy in Kabul after finishing a course at an intelligence school in October 1978 and immediately started gathering data on the economy and armed forces of the Afghan Republic. One of his duties was to recruit agents. He disclosed that he was successful in recruiting five traitors who used to receive money for their cooperation with the Pakistan Intelligence Bureau. These people were interested in earning money and disliked the people's government of Afghanistan.

Continuing, (Sayed Sadiq Shah) said that after he realized that the Afghan people were enthusiastically building a new society, he decided to stop his activities which were widening the division between the people of Afghanistan and Pakistan. Tension is growing in the region, which only helps the forces of reaction and war. The former spy stated that several employees of the Pakistan Embassy in Kabul are still engaged in espionage.

In conclusion, (Sayed Sadiq Shah) said that the working people of Pakistan welcome the April revolution in Afghanistan. He strongly condemned the Pakistan reactionaries who are conducting subversive acts against the republic of Afghanistan.

SOVIET ENGINEERS TO CONSTRUCT DAM IN AFGHANISTAN

LD112205 Moscow TASS in English 2021 GMT 11 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Tashkent, August 11, TASS--A group of Tashkent engineers have left for Afghanistan today for the construction of a dam on the Kowkcheh River.

The joint Soviet-Afghan project envisages primarily the construction on the bank of the River Kowcheh of a settlement for builders. A (?factory) [words indistinct], reinforced concrete products, motor depots, oil storages. These will be followed by the construction of a powerful dam with an electric power station, a 40-kilometer long canal intended for irrigation of about 40,000 hectares of waste land.

Broad are the proportions of Soviet-Afghan cooperation, particularly in the sphere of irrigation. A big water-economy complex in Jallalabad, an irrigation system in Sardeh were build with the assistance of Soviet specialists.

INDIAN PRIME MINISTER'S CABLE TO KOSYGIN REPORTED

LD082100 Moscow TASS in English 2015 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 8, TASS--A telegram was addressed to Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin by Prime Minister of the Republic of India Choudhury Charan Singh expressing gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes sent to him on the occasion of his appointment to this post. For many years, the telegram says, India and the USSR have been linked by bonds of close friendship. The Indian Government will strive to strengthen friendly relations with the Soviet Union and contribute towards broadening all-round cooperation between the two countries in the interests of the peoples of the USSR and India.

GROMYKO, INDIAN COUNTERPART MISHRA EXCHANGE GREETINGS

LD101549 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 8, TASS--USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko addressed a telegram to Indian Minister of External Affairs Shyam Nandan Mishra expressing congratulations and good wishes in connection with his appointment to this post.

In his reply telegram, the Indian minister of external affairs expressed gratitude for the congratulations.

The telegrams expressed confidence that the friendly relations and fruitful cooperation successfully developing between the USSR and India will further broaden and strengthen for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries, in the interests of strengthening peace all over the world.

PRAVDA LAUDS RELATIONS BETWEEN USSR, INDIA

LD090745 Moscow TASS in English 0655 GMT 9 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 9, TASS--The Soviet-Indian treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation has signified a qualitatively new stage in the relations between the two countries, stresses the newspaper PRAVDA.

In an article, devoted to the 8th anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Indian treaty, the newspaper writes that the present-day relations between the Soviet Union and the Republic of India represent a broad range of mutually beneficial and equitable cooperation in economy, technology, science, culture and art. Thus, the total volume of trade in 25 years increased more than 620 times--from 17,500,000 rupees in 1953 to 10,900 million rupees in the past fiscal year.

More than 70 industrial and other projects have been built or are under construction in India with Soviet assistance. These enterprises are the mainstay of the state sector of the national industry. The giants of Soviet-Indian cooperation--Bhilai and Bokaro--accounted for a third of the total steel production in India--more than three million tons over a year. On the order of the day are questions of construction, with economic and technical assistance of the USSR, of a new metallurgical complex in Visakhapatnam with an annual capacity of about three million tons of steel, expansion of the Bhilai and Bokaro annual capacities up to 10,500,000 tons of steel.

India supplies the USSR not only with its traditional commodities--tea, coffee, tobacco, cotton fabrics, jute articles, but also products of its developing industry--machinery and transport means, electrotechnical equipment, cast iron, dyes and many other products. India does so on the basis of the trade exchange programme, and also to pay off for credits granted by the Soviet Union for the construction of different projects.

PRAVDA points out that "equitable and mutually beneficial friendly relations between the Soviet Union and India are not only a good example of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, but also an important factor of stability in Asia and the whole world."

"On many topical key international problems the stands of the Soviet Union and the Republic of India coincide or are close. Both countries back the idea of turning the Indian Ocean basin and the adjacent mainland states into a zone of peace, they stand for elimination of foreign military bases in that area. The USSR and India actively advocate a wider process of relaxation of international tension, they come out for an end to the arms race and for disarmament, for the peoples' ensured right to free and independent development."

BEIJING'S SUBVERSION AGAINST KAMPUCHEA SCORED

LD101555 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent M. Ilinskiy dispatch: "Kampuchea's Friends and Enemies"]

[Excerpt] Phnom Penh--Beijing and Western propaganda, trying vainly to reanimate Pol Pot's crushed regime, are waging a slander campaign against the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council--the only legitimate government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. They are making dirty attacks against Socialist Vietnam, accusing it of the so-called "occupation" of Kampuchea. What disgraceful nonsense!

Vietnam did not occupy Kampuchea but extended to the people of this country the sure hand of fraternal assistance, friendship and solidarity. Over the last three decades the Vietnamese people have repeatedly given assistance and support to their Kampuchean brothers both during the struggle against the colonialists and also in the grim period of repulsing imperialist aggression.

The reactionaries and those who serve them are now trying to fuel a campaign over the so-called "Kampuchea question." They are straining their voices in demanding the withdrawal of Vietnamese Armed Forces from Kampuchea. But, as Hun Sen, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council and foreign minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, stressed in a conversation with me, the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea concerns these two countries alone and is decided by the peoples of Kampuchea and Vietnam.

The presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea accords with the country's interests and is welcomed by its people. The 20 July Phnom Penh meeting, attended by thousands of people, in support of the People's Republic of Kampuchea Foreign Ministry statement of 16 July was vivid evidence that this is so. The statement noted that the presence of Vietnamese military units on the territory of Kampuchea is fully in accordance with the interests of the Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples and also with the principles of the movement of nonalined countries and the UN Charter.

But the heart-rending cries and the so-called "demands for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea" is nothing but an attempt by Beijing to conceal its own interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and to justify the Chinese aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] and the increased threat of an armed incursion into Laos.

Maoist propaganda is full of malice and hatred. The plans for a Chinese experiment on Khmer soil collapsed. And this was a blow to Beijing's expansionist and hegemonist policy in Indochina and the whole of Southeast Asia.

On the other hand, who, if not Beijing, has always tried to poison relations among the peoples of Indochina by pursuing its great-power hegemonist policy; who has sought to subject to its influence the liberation movement of the peoples of this region and, if this proved unsuccessful, to stab its members in the back? Let us recall the following fact. When in early 1975 representatives of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation asked Beijing to increase its aid at the final stage of the struggle against the pro-American regime, the treacherous answer came: "You have fought for 5 years, so you can continue for another 5 years."

After 17 April 1975 did not China urge Pol Pot's regime in every way to unleash bloody terrorism, to pursue a policy of external piracy, to expand the fratricidal war with Vietnam and to carry out constant provocations against Laos?

The people of Kampuchea, having risen in a just struggle to defend genuine freedom and independence, and for the sake of national salvation and the restoration of peace in their land, destroyed the Pol Pot regime--a monstrous and deformed offspring of Maoism. The border war has been ended and relations of good-neighborliness, fraternity, friendship and solidarity of the three peoples of Indochina have been restored. Documents of historic significance were signed in Phnom Penh in February and March by the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council with the governments of the SRV and the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

The restored fraternity, friendship and solidarity of the peoples of Indochina have become a factor of peace in the region. Recent events and the political negotiations that have been taking place in the capitals of Southeast Asian countries, in the opinion of many observers, have borne witness to the fact that the new regime in Kampuchea will be recognized by the countries of the region, despite Beijing's intrigues. And these intrigues are incessant.

The Kampuchean SPK agency recently disseminated a commentary which said that before his departure for Hanoi for the start of the round of Vietnamese-Chinese talks, Han Xianlong, PRC vice foreign minister, met with Sihanouk and told him in confidence that preparations were in progress for the illegal transfer of 2,000 former soldiers of Lon Nol's pro-American regime--headed by In Tam, a former leader of the Phnom Penh administration--into Kampuchea from the Thai border area. Many of the soldiers recruited under In Tam's dirty banners had previously belonged to units of the so-called "Khmer Serei" or "Free Khmers". They were financed by the CIA.

But now Sihanouk--and, incidentally, Beijing--appear to have forgotten their past statements regarding the "Khmer Serei" and are prepared to lavish praise upon these inveterate bandits. I recall that back in January 1975, 34 advisers from the CIA were attached to special detachments of "Khmer Serei." They have now been replaced by new masters--Chinese military advisers. Incidentally, Sihanouk himself, wherever he may be right now, is totally dependent on Beijing. It was not without reason that in an interview with a certain French woman journalist, Sihanouk's wife Monique admitted that the upkeep of their family is costing Beijing $2,000 daily.

While hurling attacks at Vietnam, China is also attempting on any pretext to undermine the positions of the People's Revolutionary Council (of the People's Republic of Kampuchea) and is dragging out into the light of day various kinds of "has beens" cast out by the Khmer people at different stages of Kampuchea's history--such as Lon Nol, In Tam and others. But the long-suffering Kampuchean people, having torn themselves from the Pol Pot inferno, know who their true friends are and who are their enemies. And try as Beijing propaganda may, there is no going back to the times of the bloody experiment on Kampuchean soil.

The Kampuchean people realize very well that in the interests of the speediest rebirth of the motherland and the strengthening of peace and security, close unity with the Vietnamese and Lao peoples, with the peoples of the Soviet Union and of the socialist countries and with progressive forces of the world is essential. The USSR's prestige in Kampuchea is particularly high. At all stages of the Kampuchean people's struggle Lenin's country has given them help and support. The Kampucheans see friendship with the Soviet Union and the development of our comprehensive relations as the guarantee of their future successes.

The people of Kampuchea, after long years of darkness, have embarked on rebuilding a peaceful life. And no one has the right to place obstacles in the way of the people of this long-suffering country which has achieved genuine freedom, independence and sovereignty.

KUNAYEV RECEIVES USSR, SRV YOUTH DELEGATION HEADS

LD130801 [Editorial Report LD] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russion on 29 July 1979 frontpages a 200-word KAZTAG report entitled "Conversation at the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee" which states, in particular, that "on 28 July Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, received the leaders of the Soviet and Vietnamese youth delegations who have arrived to participate in the fourth meeting of friendship and solidarity between the young people of the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV]--B.N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, and Dang Quoc Bao, first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth League Central Committee.

"In a warm, friendly conversation D.A. Kunayev gave an account of the achievements in the development of Kazakhstan's economy and culture, of the progress in the implementation, by the party organization and by all the working people of the republic, of the 25th CPSU Congress' historic decisions, and of the Soviet people's profound feelings of fraternity and solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people."

The same issue of the newspaper also carried on pages one and three a 3,000-word KAZTAG report entitled "A Festival of Friendship and Solidarity" on the opening of the fourth meeting of friendship and solidarity between the young people of the USSR and the SRV in Alma-Ata on 28 July. The report notes that "Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee" was in the presidium.

The report goes on to state: "Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, read out the text of the greetings message from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the participants in the meeting of Soviet and Vietnamese young people."

Then follow reports on the speeches by Dang Quoc Bao and B.N. Pastukhov, heads of the SRV and USSR youth delegations respectively.

ZHIVKOV LEAVES FOR HOME AFTER CRIMEA STAY

LD102025 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 10 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, left our country for his motherland today. He was in the Crimea for a short vacation at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

BREZHNEV'S MEETINGS IN CRIMEA OF GREAT IMPORTANCE

LD112054 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1755 GMT 11 Aug 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vitaliy Sobolev]

[Excerpt] You know, comrades, that meetings between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the leaders of socialist countries are taking place in the Crimea. These are summit meetings and their importance is great, both for our states and for the development of world events at large, in as much as the socialist community's role in the modern world is great and the role of close relations between us is great.

Together, helping each other in a disinterested way and using each other's experience, we solve the difficult tasks of constructing a new life, said Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Together we safeguard security and the peaceful work of our peoples. Together we struggle for lasting peace throughout the world. There has not been, throughout history, a friendship stronger and purer than this friendship between comrades, persons of likeminded views and comrades-in-arms, the friendship between the fraternal socialist countries. The correctness of these words of Comrade Brezhnev was yet again confirmed by his meetings in the Crimea, in particular by his meeting with Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

Cooperation Praised

LD121821 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 12 Aug 79 LD

[Yuriy Yakovlev commentary]

[Text] Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, met last week in the Crimea with Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Let us remind you that earlier Leonid Brezhnev met in the Crimea with the leaders of Poland, Czechoslovakia, the GDR and Romania, Edward Gierek, Gustav Husak, Erich Honecker, and Nicolae Ceausescu.

The meetings in the Crimea of the leaders of the socialist community have become a tradition, our commentator Yuriy Yakovlev says. They can be called one of the links of the cooperation of the countries of socialism, cooperation based on the principles of equality and embracing in practice all spheres of life, whereby cooperation takes place not only on the basis of bilateral principles.

During the meetings in the Crimea the high effectiveness of undertakings and projects implemented collectively by the countries of the community was stressed. A convincing proof is, for example, the following fact: The industrial production of CEMA member countries has increased 17-fold in the last 30 years. At present the partner countries of CEMA have jointly formulated far-reaching long-term programs of cooperation for the development of a number of economic sectors. Noting the great importance of these programs, the participants in the Crimean meetings have formulated their common viewpoint on these matters as follows: A skillful combining of production resources and of scientific and technological potentials is an infallible method to guarantee the planned development of the national economies and a constant growth of the population's prosperity.

The plans implemented by the countries of the socialist community are plans of peaceful creative work. Permanent peace and international security are the most favorable conditions for them in the international arena. The socialist countries are moving precisely in this direction. They are the authors of many initiatives for the consolidation of peace.

The fourth anniversary of the all-European conference occurred recently. This forum was convened at the initiative of the socialist states. At present the fact is generally recognized that the Helsinki conference has been conducive to an improvement of the situation in the continent, which is of great significance for the overall climate in the whole world, because in the past Europe has been the center of both world wars.

Thus the countries of the socialist community are not relaxing their efforts for the strengthening of detente and for real progress in the sphere of disarmament and the elimination of this basis of all threats of another world war. This was stated during the meetings in the Crimea.

It was emphasized during the meetings in the Crimea that the socialist states deem essentially important the problem of military detente. The Warsaw Pact states are proposing the convention of an all-European conference in order to discuss specific steps connected with detente. It was emphasized during the meetings in the Crimea that the socialist states support the immediate and (?courageous) preparation of such a conference. The participants in the Crimean meetings noted the wide international significance of the Soviet-American agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms. The implementation of SALT II creates possibilities for the undertaking of new and more radical steps leading to real disarmament, and the countries of the socialist community are always ready to take such steps, the participants in the meetings in the Crimea stated.

U.S.-CONTROLLED NATO WOULD WELCOME MILITARILY INTEGRATED EUROPE

LD101241 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Aug 79 p 3 LD

[Capt 1st Class of the Reserve V. Pustov "Military-Political Review": "An 'Integrated Europe' and NATO"]

[Text] The "European idea," "European unity," "European building"--what grandiloquent, promising epithets bourgeois propaganda confers on the process of West European integration. Some people associate illusory hopes for the resolution of complex economic, social, political and other problems with the elections to so-called European Parliament held in the Common Market countries this summer.

Naturally, the creators and heralds of "Europeanism" keep quiet about the fact that their policy is based on the class interests of the West European bourgeoisie and the desire to insure these interests at the expense of the working people's masses. They prefer not to publicize particularly their dangerous plans of dragging the West European countries into a new round of the arms race on the basis of integration. It is becoming increasingly risky to flaunt sinister militarist designs in conditions where the trend toward strengthening security and developing peaceful cooperation is gaining strength on our continent. All the same, a certain amount on this subject seeps through into the Western press.

The bellicose "Europeanists'" line of reasoning and the strategem behind these false subterfuges and demagogic tricks are themselves worthy of attention. They usually start with seemingly harmless appeals to "secure the future" of European NATO countries. However, they are harmless only at first glance. For this "future " as becomes clear, can only be secured by the Europarliament, which, in the words of Paris' LE FIGARO, must not be a "congress of eunuchs," but an "indisputable power" capable of engendering a "mighty Europe." But there is no might, the newspaper adds, "without a command system." And there is more: "Economic Europe, the reactionary French ideologist Tixier-Vignancourt proclaims, "must be speedily supplemented with political Europe and military Europe." "We demand," he says, "the creation of a European army corps." Thinking in terms of military superiority, Belgium's General Close specifies that the joint West European forces must be nothing other than "strike" forces and must be created at the same time as "coordinating strategy and tactics" and standardizing armaments.

Thus little by little something similar to the plan for creating the notorious "European army," which failed dismally as long ago as the fifties, is being dragged out. As at that time, the West Europeans are being intimidated with the "Soviet military threat."

However, if false arguments did not work in the gloomy cold war years, they have even less chance of success in our time, when the idea of supplementing political detente with military detente is penetrating ever more deeply into people's awareness. The apologists of the military-political integration of West Europe have to take this into account. In the new conditions they are resorting to increasingly refined methods of deceiving the people.

A clear example of this is provided by the undignified propaganda fuss around the Soviet-American SALT II treaty. One (D. Uettern), member of the leadership council of London's Foreign Policy Studies Institute, talks himself into the absurd assertion that by signing the SALT II treaty "above the heads" of its allies, the United Stated consigned "their security interests" to oblivion.

Yet it is generally known that not one European country has come out against the treaty, and on the contrary, nearly all of them have approved it as a document restraining the strategic arms race and meeting the interests of consolidating peace and international security. Flagrantly distorting the facts, (Uettern) shouts about the "growing threat from the Warsaw Pact," which to rebuff the "American allies are forced to rely on themselves alone to an increasing extent."

The British "Europeanist" and those who think the same need to slander the Warsaw Pact and the Soviet-American SALT II treaty in order, in his words, to "spur West Europe" either to "revive the concept of multilateral nuclear forces of the sixties," or to create "joint NATO nuclear forces," with the predominant role being played by Britain and France, which, by the way, long ago left the bloc's military organization.

(Uettern's) dangerous calls are not a voice crying in the wilderness. Similar nuclear ambitions were discussed by 220 representatives of the armed forces and political, industrial and scientific circles of West European countries at a symposium held this summer at the Dutch naval college. The participants in the symposium came out in favor, in particular, of deploying "enhanced-radiation nuclear weapons"--that is, the neutron bomb--in West Europe.

West European "integrationists" are also trying to speculate on events of another kind, for instance, the energy crisis and the concomitant economic disturbances, which in recent weeks have literally agitated the United States, as well as other Western countries. By reasoning on "America's weakness" and the "weakening of the very center of the Western world," certain circles are trying on this basis to revive the idea of European military integration. "Certain NATO members, in particular West Germany," London's THE OBSERVER reports, "are already expressing doubts, in the corridors, as to the reliability of American nuclear guarantees in the long term. These doubts....could take the form of very concrete steps toward establishing an independent European 'deterrent....'" Those who would like to see West Europe not only economically but also militarily united and independent of the Americans' nuclear umbrella, the newspaper continues, will be tempted to "go their own way."

It seems paradoxical, but it is a fact: In Washington there is somehow no sign of any manifestation of concern at the West European militarist circles' inclination toward an "independent deterrent." Rather the reverse. "European integration continues, and it confirms our confidence that a strong Europe is what a strong America needs," Washington officials state. All this can easily be explained. By whatever means "little Europe" is integrated in the military respect, it is the profound conviction of the bosses of the U.S. military-industrial complex that in any case it will become a subsidiary of the North Atlantic bloc, in which American generals and admirals hold the main command levers. Consequently anything like a "European army," remaining harnessed to the NATO militarist chariot, would fall within the Pentagon's sphere of influence. Naturally, NATO headquarters also welcomes this prospect.

The Pentagon and NATO calculations are confirmed by the whole course of the broad campaign now under way in favor of stepping up the arms race and producing new types of systems of mass-destruction weapons with a view to modernizing the bloc's nuclear-missile potential in West Europe. The problem which exists permanently on both sides of the Atlantic of "how to bake the pie and how to divide it" has again been resolved in favor of the more powerful American "gun kings."

According to a report in London's THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, it is planned to produce "Eurostrategic weapons" in the United States and sell them to the West European allies. This means that these allies remain dependent on American supplies, with all the ensuing consequences.

The final decision on new nuclear-missile weapons for West Europe is to be taken at the NATO Council session in December. Yet before the verdict is in, the capitals of the leading bloc countries are already assessing what could be set up where: in the FRG, for instance--Pershing-2 missiles, which could threaten targets on Soviet territory; in Britain--land-based cruise missiles. "In order to overcome the Warsaw Pact's defense," (Uettern) reminds us, "a large quantity of such missiles are needed." The search continues for loopholes through which the neutron bomb could be foisted upon West Europe.

The NATO propaganda services and the reactionary Western press have set all their resources in motion to foist the new American instruments of death on the West Europeans. References are made to the "obsolescence" of the 7,000 American nuclear warheads located in West Europe, to the invented "threat from the East," to the West's "need" to conduct talks with the socialist community countries "from a position of strength." Nonetheless the protest movement against these militarist plans continues to grow in West Europe. In these conditions the "Atlanticists" and "Europeanists" are trying to get what they want by acting, as THE OBSERVER notes, "without any particularly political fuss."

Plans for the further militarization of West Europe, whether within the NATO framework or through the notorious European military integration, are contrary to the spirit of the time. Broad circles of the European public are coming out in support of the SALT II treaty and the constructive peace proposals put forward by the Warsaw Pact states at the talks on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe. Not whipping up the arms race, not deepening the division of Europe into opposing military and political groupings, but strengthening international security and expanding all-round mutually advantageous co-operation between European states--that is what accords with the vital interests and aspirations of our continent's peoples. "If you take Europe," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev says, "a particularly great deal has been done here so that the peoples, who have passed through bloody wars, grief and troubles, can count on a peaceful future for the present and future generations. Herein lies the historic meaning of the decisions adopted in Helsinki. But this trend of events must be consolidated and fought for. Otherwise everything could go into reverse.

NEW ITALIAN GOVERNMENT GETS VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

LD111528 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 11 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Rome, August 11, TASS--The new Italian Government which was formed by F. Cossiga, Christian Democrat, out of representatives of three parties--the Christian Democratic, the Social Democratic and the Liberal parties as well as non-party specialists--received support today in the House of Deputies of the Italian Parliament. 287 deputies voted confidence in the government, 242 deputies voted against and 65 deputies abstained.

The Communists and left independents voted against the tripartite government.

MOSCOW PAPER ON USSR-FRENCH, EAST-WEST ENERGY COOPERATION

LD131109 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 27 Jul 79 p 3 LD

[Special correspondent G. Dadyants dispatch: "Energy and Politics"]

[Excerpts] Paris--I was in Paris at the time when in Geneva the OPEC countries decided on a further increase in the price of oil while in Tokyo the "Big Seven" were meeting in an attempt to work out a united Western approach toward the solution of energy problems.

Obviously a way out will ultimately be found by combining the classic sources of energy--oil, coal and gas--with new ones, chiefly nuclear energy. But this requires broad international cooperation--far broader than cooperation within the "Nine" or that on which the seven leading countries in the capitalist world tried unsuccessfully to agree in Tokyo.

It is not surprising that, along with chemistry, metallurgy, machine building and data processing, the businessmen with whom I spoke in Paris listed the power industry as one of the most promising areas of Soviet-French economic and industrial cooperation. This involves the development of new forms of energy envisaged by the Soviet-French documents, energy transmission and also energy-saving.

Why not, my interlocutors asked, return to the idea of transcontinental power transmission and transfer of electricity from East to West Europe at peak hours--which do not coincide in the West and the East of the continent? The Soviet proposal to convene a European energy conference on the basis of the Helsinki agreements is exciting and of great interest in France.

Thus it cannot be said that France has underestimated the importance of cooperation with the Soviet Union in the sphere of the power industry. But for all that the thoughts of many businessmen still revolve around one thing--how to harness the East's energy and raw material resources to the needs of the Western economy. Such an approach to cooperation shows a certain one-sidedness and selfishness which ultimately rebounds against our Western partners since it limits the framework of cooperation by excluding the Soviet Union's enormous industrial potential. Not for nothing does the long-term program signed in Moscow lay particular emphasis on the need to expand the range of goods supplied, including increasing supplies of machinery, equipment and other industrial output from the USSR to France. It seems that putting Soviet-French cooperation on a new footing requires a change in the psychological climate too.

"A big Europe or a little Europe?", Paris' LE MONDE asks on one of its economic pages. Unfortunately, after asking this perfectly appropriate question, the newspaper failed to give a clear answer, digressing in a discourse on increasing the "Nine" to "twelve" and on the possibility of Turkey joining. However, experience, including France's own experience, shows that cooperation within a really big Europe is sometimes far more effective than disputes within the "little" one--at least it does not create problems whose solution has the partners at each other's throats. In other words, the geopolitical calculations of certain Western economists are increasingly at variance with the real needs of the life of the European Continent.

UNEF MANDATE EXPIRY IN SINAI DISCUSSED

LD092028 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to Arab World 1630 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Egyptian President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has once again resorted to lying about the USSR--this time in an attempt to justify the failure of the efforts which are being made by the states which are partners in the separate peace process in the Middle East to break the ring of world isolation. The Egyptian president, in his speech at Alexandria University, tried to portray the attitude of the United Nations, which refrained from assuming the task of supervising the application of the terms of the Israeli-Egyptian deal in Sinai, as being the result of the selfish efforts of the USSR and its irresponsible conduct to obstruct the process of peace in the Middle East.

To prove these fabrications, President as-Sadat alleged that the Soviet Union would have not objected to the extension of UNEF in Sinai if he had agreed to its 1972 proposal to meet Golda Meir, the then Israeli prime minister, in Tashkent to sign a peace treaty with her. But this pretext is unfounded. As-Sadat received it from the arsenal of imperialist propaganda, which concocted this lie to help President as-Sadat cool his relations with the Soivet Union and turn Egypt into a tool of U.S. policy. This lie, which aimed at making the Arabs doubt the consistent and principled policy of the Soviet Union and at undermining Arab-Soviet cooperation, left the impression that the Israeli leaders were very anxious to find a just solution to the Middle East conflict through direct talks with the Arab states.

The Soviet Union more than once warned the Arabs not to be taken in by the peaceful intentions of the aggressor and not to be over-optimistic about the desire and ability of Washington to exercise pressure on Israel to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the region. Subsequent developments confirmed the Soviet warnings and most of the Arab states united in the face of the danger arising from As-Sadat's capitulatory policy.

The Security Council resolution to end UNEF presence in Sinai was proof of the growing isolation of those participating in the separate deal and was the logical outcome of their policy, which is in fact contrary to the cause of peace, and not the outcome of Soviet interests, a consideration which, according to the Egyptian president, obstructs the process of establishing peace in the region. If there is any one obstructing this process, it is the states party to the separate deal. It is they and no one else who seek to achieve their selfish interests at the expense of the independence and security of the peoples of the region. Faced with these facts, it was quite natural that the Soviet Union should use its political influence in blocking the path before the enemies of peace in the Middle East and stand in the recent meetings of the Security Council against their attempts to place the UNEF in Sinai at the service of the separate Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. However, the Soviet delegate did not oppose Dr Waldheim's proposal to send UN observers to Sinai.

Although declarations by the partners in the Camp David agreements portray the USSR's attitude in the Security Council as U.S.-Soviet agreement [presumably meaning as being the result of an agreement] this attitute, it must be said, did not secure their deep satisfaction. Hence the wounded tone in the expressions of President as-Sadat, who could not conceal his annoyance at the Soviet Union for reaffirming--contrary to the allegations of the Egyptian president--its ability to influence in practice the process of peace in the Middle East. The Soviet Union will continue in the future to use this influence to achieve a comprehensive peace in the Middle East with the participation of all parties concerned.

EGYPT'S DECISION TO SUPPLY ISRAEL WITH OIL VIEWED

LD112238 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 11 Aug 79 LD

[Andrey Korneyev commentary: "The Happy Minister"]

[Text] The 3-day visit of Israeli Energy Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i to Egypt, where he had talks with his Egyptian counterpart, has ended. The former was received by Mustafa Khalil, the Egyptian prime minister.

MENA, referring to the visit in obscure terms, spoke of the agreement, in principle, to sell Egyptian oil to Tel Aviv. MENA said that the oil will be sold at the highest international price, following the establishment of official diplomatic relations between the two countries.

It must be deduced that no specific agreement was signed. But Yitzhaq Moda'i's opinion on the subject is different. At a press conference he held after his return from Egypt, he told reporters that he was satisfied with his talks with his colleague and with others in the As-Sadat administration. In clear, unobscure terms he said that starting on 25 November, Egypt will export 2.5 million tons of oil annually to Israel; that amounts to more than half of Tel Aviv's needs. The Israeli minister also said that all problems which had arisen were quickly resolved. As far as the price Israel will pay for Egyptian oil, the minister said it will be in line with internationally accepted prices.

Difficult as it is to believe, the deal has been made; it is more a political than a commercial deal. Once again, it clearly demonstrates the extent of As-Sadat's capitulation before the Israeli aggressors. Oil exports to Israel mean direct aid to Israel to commit aggression against Arab states, Lebanon, and particularly the Palestinians. It is laughable that Egyptian statesmen pretend to be concerned about the unfortunate future of the Palestinians. Now Israeli tanks and aircraft will be fueled by oil labeled made in Egypt. Egypt will become, like the United States, a direct partner in any Israeli aggression--with one difference: Washington sends Tel Aviv arms and ammunition to kill Arabs (?directly), while Cairo sends Tel Aviv fuel for its military equipment.

The Israeli minister of energy is of course satisfied and pleased. How could he be otherwise? Israeli efforts to get oil from Iran failed because the new Iranian authorities refused to supply it with oil as a gesture of solidarity with the victims of Israeli aggression. Oil exporters refused to supply the aggressors with fuel, even via other countries, so that their relations with Arab countries would not deteriorate. Egypt, however, agreed to do so at once, unconditionally.

Humiliating Obligation

LD111720 Moscow TASS in English 1633 GMT 11 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Cairo, August 11, TASS--Israeli Minister of Energy and Infrastructure Yizhak Moda'i has ended his visit to Egypt. The Egyptian official press gave a scant coverage to his talks with Prime Minister Khalil and other officials, emphasizing that the main topic on the agenda was the question of turning over oil deposits in the Sinai and in the Gulf of Suez to Egypt.

But reports from Tel Avif say that Moda'i's visit had quite different purposes. The Israeli emissary wanted from Cairo new guarantees that Egypt would supply Israel with oil in quantities it needs even after withdrawal of the occupation troops from the Sinai.

All indications are that his mission was a success. On returning to Tel Aviv the Israeli minister said that Egypt expressed readiness to sell yearly 2 million tons of Sinai oil to Israel. Thus the Egyptian leadership has actually relinquished its right to use the natural wealth of the country freely and independently and assumed a humiliating obligation to supply fuel for the military machine of Israel which never ceases its aggressive actions against neighboring Arab states.

There are also other facts showing that Cairo has found itself in a humiliating position. Egyptian officials, including President as-Sadat himself, have stated more than once that the A.R.E. intends to demand a big sum from Israel as compensation for the plunder of the oil resources in the Sinai Peninsula. At that time they mentioned a sum of 2 billion dollars. Now, after the signature of the Egyptian-Israeli separate "peace" treaty, they in Cairo prefer not to mention any compensation. At the same time, according to the estimates made by the Western press, the amount of oil already plundered by Israel in the Sinai is worth 5 billion dollars. While "making ready" to turn over the oil deposit to Egypt, Israel is stepping up oil production there. According to available information, oil production at the Alma deposit alone, which lies in Egyptian territorial waters in the Gulf of Suez, reached in August 40,000 barrels a day.

DEFENSE OF IMPERIALISM IS EGYPT'S PAYMENT FOR U.S. ARMS

LD111718 Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 11 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Cairo, August 11, TASS--Talks between Egyptian officials and Pentagon representatives, led by D. McGiffert, assistant to the defense secretary for international security, have begun here. They are discussing questions of further strengthening Egyptian-U.S. military-strategical alliance, increasing American arms shipments to As-Sadat's regime. On arrival in the Egyptian capital the Pentagon's emissary said directly that the "progress" made in this field is due first of all to Cairo's present approach to the problem of Middle East settlement. In other words, Cairo's betrayal of the all-Arab struggle against Israel's aggression, the conclusion of a separate deal with Tel Aviv and its open support of the actions of imperialism and reaction in the international arena were factors which caused the United States to open wide the doors of its arms arsenals to Egypt.

As is known the U.S. Congress has already approved a program for urgent 1.5-billion-dollar military "aid" to Egypt. The newspaper AL-AHRAM writes today that Egypt will receive 35 Phantom fighter-bombers, about 800 armoured personnel carriers, anti-aircraft missile launchers, warships and other arms. In perspective, Cairo hopes for still more generous payment by Washington for the strategic services rendered to it. According to Arab press reports Egyptian representatives also explored opportunities for buying several hundred modern planes and tanks from the United States.

Cooperation in the development of military industry in the A.R.E., another aspect of strengthening Egyptian-American military ties, is also being discussed during the talks in Cairo. The American side is prepared to give both financial and technical assistance for this.

For its part, Cairo makes assurances that it will justify the hopes of the United States and make a proper use of the military "aid" it receives. High-ranking officers of the Egyptian Army, in their public statements, often speak of some "obligations" which Egypt allegedly has toward other Arab and African states. These "obligations" are interpreted in Cairo and Washington in the same way. In the event of acute crisis situations in the region the Egyptian Armed Forces should be used to defend imperialist interests.

That these are not empty threats is shown, for instance, by such facts as the dispatch of Egyptian troops to Oman for suppressing the national liberation movement in Dhofar, their participation in suppressing the national people's uprising in the Ziare Province of Shaba and the building up of tension on the frontier with Libya. It is with these and other police actions of this kind that Cairo pays for arms shipments from overseas.

ISRAEL STAGES NEW ARMED PROVOCATIONS IN LEBANON

LD121856 Moscow TASS in English 1336 GMT 12 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, August 12, TASS--Israel continues heightening tension in south Lebanese districts by staging new armed provocations.

Last night Israeli landing ships covered by helicopters tried to put a landing force in the area of the populated locality Ra's al'Ayn, being rebuffed by units of the national patriotic forces and the Palestinian resistance movement, the aggressor had to retreat, leaving vast quantities of armaments and equipment.

The attempt at landing a force on the Lebanese coast, was preceded by heavy shelling of Palestinian refugee camps Ar Rashidiyah, Burj ash-Shamali and the areas of Tyre.

In the past artillery of Israel and Lebanese separatists that got entrenched in the south of the country continued shelling Lebanese populated localities An-Nabatiyah, Arunun, Ash Shiyah, Kala-Skif, Hasbayya and Hasbani and those areas where units of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon are deployed. The bombardment caused loss of life among the peaceful population.

Israeli planes continue invading the air space of Lebanon and making reconnaissance flights and Israeli military launches patrol the Lebanese coast from Sayda to An-Naqurah.

Israel's attempt to invade areas that are under the control of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, are an outright defiance to the world public opinion and confirm Israel's striving to continue the occupation of south Lebanese lands, the Beirut newspaper AS-SAFIR writes today.

Addressing fighters of the Palestinian resistance movement and national progressive forces in the eastern sector of the south of Lebanon, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat said that the latest sorties of the Israeli military are a sort of rehearsal before the opening of large-scale military operations in the south Lebanese districts. The Palestinian leader stressed that Israel's intensified armed provocations against Lebanon are a direct consequence of the Egyptian-Israeli collusion and the Camp David agreements which cannot lead to the establishment of a just and durable peace in the Middle East and only lead to the escalation of Israel's military actions. In these conditions the only effective method of the struggle against plots, capitulation and betrayal is stepping up the resistance of the Arabs people of Palestine to the Israeli occupation.

TASS REPORTS ISRAEL POLICY OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

LD101712 Moscow TASS in English 1629 GMT 10 Aug 79 LD

[Text] London, August 10, TASS--The Israeli ruling circles are openly carrying out the policy of racial discrimination towards different groups of the population of the country. More than half a million Palestinain Arabs have found themselves in a particularly difficult conditions in the Zionist state. They are subjected to constant attacks, and their rights are being flouted. As was reported by commander of the northern military district of Israel General Bengal, speaking yesterday to a group of deputies of Parliament, described the Arab minority as "a cancer tumour on the body of the nation."

The general's cynical statement is yet another testimony of the racist, inhuman course, which for decades has been carried out in Israel towards the Arab minority. The receipt of Israeli citizenship for a Palestinian Arab is stipulated by a number of conditions, whereas it is granted immediately to the persons of the Jewish nationality.

During the whole period of existence of Israel the authorities have been actively carrying out a campaign of expropriation of Arab lands, resorting in doing so to all means--from downright violence to deceipt and sophisticated legal tricks. Broadly known has become, for instance, the tragedy of the residents of two Arab villages in the north of Israel the residents of which "on security grounds" were evacuated in 1948 "for a brief period of time," as the military authorities asserted. But then their houses were blown up. Since that time surviving Arab peasants have been trying in vain for more than 30 years to return to native places, and to find justice, haunting the thresholds of Israeli courts.

The bedouins of the Negev Desert have fallen another victim to the authorities. The Israeli military needed their lands for the construction of air bases in place of those which are to be handed over to Cairo in accordance with the Camp David agreements. The authorities' intention to confiscate these lands has given rise to broad protests of the Israeli progressive public.

About 60 per cent of Arab villages have no electricity. Arab peasants frequently deprived of land are compelled to work as farm-hands at Israeli farms. Arab workers are employed at low-paid and labour-consuming jobs, and are practically deprived of a possibility to defend their rights in trade unions. Arab students account for less than three per cent of the student body of the Israeli higher education establishments, and, on having received education, it is only with great difficulty, as a rule that they can find employment by speciality.

The Arabs are indignant at the constant, unceremonious police supervision, at the construction of the so-called "observation posts" in Arab villages. It is no wonder therefore--the General Begal had to admit this--that the sentiments of sympathy for the Palestine Liberation Organization and just struggle are growing among Israeli arabs.

U.S. PLACES OWN INTERESTS ABOVE ARAB PEOPLE'S RIGHTS

ID101532 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 10 Aug 79 ID

[Unattributed commentary: "Against U.S. Military Intervention Threat in Arabian Gulf Region"]

[Text] At the suggestion of the United Arab Emirates the Arabian gulf region countries will hold a meeting next month to coordinate a common strategy in face of the threats of U.S. armed intervention in this region. Brzezinski, the U.S. President's assistant in national security affairs, admitted in a recent statement to a reporter of the West German magazine STERN, that the mobile force of 110,000 men was established for intervention in the Arabian Gulf region.

Earlier a number of senior Pentagon officials, including Defense Secretary Harold Brown, openly declared Washington's intention to mount a military intervention in the Gulf region on the pretext of defending the vital interests of the United States.

It is known that Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar and the UAE firmly rejected these claims by the United States and regarded them as an attempt of pressure upon them. The Bahrani prime minister said that Washington's threat was an act of intimidation and blackmail.

Why does the United States resort to intimidation against the Arabian gulf states? Washington is very displeased with the efforts of these oil-rich states to manage their resources as dictated by their own vital interests, instead of by the interests of the imperialist oil monopolies of the United States. The interests of these states now call for the need to raise prices or reduce production of oil, a matter which the United States finds unacceptable. But on what basis? Is the United States the owner of this oil? Do the oil-producing Arab states have to obey the orders of the United States as to how to use their main national resources?

It is worth mentioning that the UN Decolonization Committee recently adopted a resolution stressing the right of people to control their own natural resources as their national interests dictate. Surely the sovereign Arab states of the gulf ought to enjoy this right too. Another reason which prompts the United States to resort to intimidation against these states is their opposition to the separate capitulatory deals in the Middle East. This Washington does not like. Many American envoys visited Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and other countries in an attempt to make these countries, against their will, change their attitude, but to no avail. This is because the Arabian gulf countries affirmed their adherence to the resolutions of the Baghdad conference which called for struggle by all possible means against deals which violate the rights of the Palestinians and other victims of Israeli aggression.

By means of intimidation and blackmail, the United States wants to prevent the Arabs from using oil as a political weapon. In a word, the United States places its interests and the interests of the Israeli expansionists above the lawful rights of the Arab countries and their peoples.

Lapin Commentary

LD101935 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 10 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The United Arab Emirates have suggested that the Persian Gulf countries should hold a conference. The newspaper AS-SIYASAH in Kuwait says a conference of this kind should work out a political and economic strategy in view of the threat of U.S. invasion in that region. In his commentary Radio Moscow observer Valentin Lapin writes:

Anxiety has stricken the Persian Gulf countries, rich in oil; the anxiety and indignation at the mounting threat from Washington. The threat is coming from the Pentagon leaders with the defense secretary at the head. A campaign of incitement is being run by oil companies and the press.

What has angered the United States? The fact that the Persian Gulf countries has become more independent in their actions. And it appears that this conflict with the vital United States interests. If the Arab countries of that region take their oil treasures in their hands, Washington screams it has been robbed. If these countries come out against the separate Egyptian-Israeli deal, Washington accuses them of lack of responsibility. Obviously Washington would like to teach the Arab countries a lesson.

In an interview for the West German magazine STERN the national security adviser of the United States, Zbigniew Brzezinski, has said that the USA has been preparing a quick reaction corps. This police unit of more than 100,000 men is to insure the so-called vital United States interests in various regions, among them the Persian Gulf Zone. The United States puts it this way: Either the Persian Gulf countries surrender to the Western oil companies and agree to the American military presence, or the United States invades and occupies the oilfields. The pressure on these countries increased after the Iranian shah's regime (?fell).

According to the Syrian newspaper ATH-THAWRAH the United States tries to create a pretext for invasion and holds the oil-producing countries responsible for their economic hardships. The United States plans have caused indignation in the Persian Gulf. King Khalid of Saudi Arabia has compared them with Hitler's excesses. Prime Minister al Khalifah of Bahrain has said about the plans that they are downright blackmail. The proposal of the United Arab Emirates to convene a conference of the Persian Gulf countries makes it clear that it is dangerous to belittle the United States threat. One can also see it as an intention to defend the national sovereignty and national treasure in combined efforts. The defense minister of Kuwait, Shaykh as-Sabah, has warned that before interfering in the affairs of the Persian Gulf countries the United States should remember the bitter experience in Vietnam and everything that happened there.

LEBANESE PAPER ON 'TENSE SITUATION' IN SUDAN CITED

LD121226 Moscow TASS in English 1211 GMT 12 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, August 12, TASS--According to the Lebanese newspaper AS-SAFIR, a tense situation persists in the Sudan after a wave of protests of the people against the foreign policy course of the Numayri government aimed at the support of the capitulatory policy of As-Sadat. This resulted in the Sudan's isolation on the Arab scene, in the cutting of assistance to the Sudan from Arab countries and price increases in the country, the newspaper writes.

The Sudanese authorities make wholesale arrests. Fearing further intensification of anti-government actions, President Numayri turned for assistance to As-Sadat, pointing out that in return for the Sudan's unconditional support for his course the Egyptian president promised to support the Sudanese regime at a trying moment, AS-SAFIR writes.

Dismassal of Ibrahim

LD122020 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 12 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Sudan's first vice-president and general secretary of the Sudanese Socialist Union, 'Abu al-Qasim Muhammad Ibrahim, has been stripped of his posts. According to foreign news agencies, quoting official sources in Khartoum, the dismissal is the result of differences between the vice president and President Ja'far Numayri over ways of overcoming the serious economic difficulties in the country. Last week the prices on essentials and fuel were raised considerably. This triggered off student actions and strikes organized by trade unions. According to the Beirut newspaper AS-SAFIR, the working people's actions have also been directed against the foreign policy course of the government of Numayri supporting President as-Sadat's policy of capitulation.

NOUAKCHOTT RALLY IN SUPPORT OF MAURITANIA'S PEACE POLICY

LD130954 Moscow TASS in English 0814 GMT 13 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Dakar, August 13, TASS--A mass demonstration was held in Nouakchott in support of the policy of the Mauritanian Government directed at a peaceful settlement of the conflict in West Sahara. The demonstration was called by the confederation of Mauritanian employers and handicraftsmen. The demonstrators expressed unanimous approval of the agreement concluded by Mauritania with the POLISARIO Front. They urged the government to make every effort for preserving the country's independence and dignity and developing fraternal relations among all the peoples of the region.

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON SOVIET-MAURITANIAN COOPERATION

LD122240 Moscow in French to North Africa 2000 GMT 12 Aug 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] A center for oceanographic research set up with the assistance of the USSR was solemnly opened on 10 August in the Mauritanian town of E-N-Ouadibou. A Soviet delegation led by Aleksandr Gulchenko, deputy minister of the fish industry, was present at the opening ceremony.

The establishment of a research center (?is) an event promoting the national fishing industry. The center will have the task of directing studies into fish resources of the Atlantic coast of Mauritania, and of drawing up recommendations for their practical use.

The fishing industry is a key branch of the Mauritanian economy. In 1979 it is to provide 20 percent of the income of the national budget. Soviet-Mauritanian cooperation in fishing is long-standing. As long ago as 1973 the two countries drew up their first agreement, according to which Soviet ships could fish in Mauritanian zones, giving a part of the fish products to E-N-Ouadibou enterprises, and using the other for Soviet needs. When this agreement expired in June 1978, the two sides signed a new agreement for 5 years which appreciably (?diversified) the sectors of Soviet-Mauritanian cooperation in fishing.

The Soviet Union will help Mauritania in setting up and developing a fishing fleet and the national fishing industry. According to the local press this will be result of the Mauritanian Government's new policy. Up to now the country, which did not have a fleet, had to give foreign companies licenses for fishing. The licensing system will no longer exist. While the national fleet is being set up, mixed companies are being born, the activity of which will be controlled by the Mauritanian side. The Center for Oceanographic Research opened in E-N-Ouadibou is in the framework of the Soviet-Mauritanian agreement. Soviet specialists will work there until the time that they finish training Mauritanian national cadres free of charge.

To judge from the statements by Mauritanian politicians, this country is counting on Soviet-Mauritanian cooperation to implement its huge plans for the development of the national fishing industry. Many declarations stress that the USSR, which has a highly developed scientific and technical basis and rich experience, has already proved its efficiency in other sectors of cooperation, in particular in the training of cadres. Some 200 young Mauritanians, who are to form the nucleus of specialists in human and technical sciences, are studying in the USSR. The two countries are ceaselessly promoting cooperation in science, culture and trade. And that is to be expected, since cooperation with the Soviet Union is in the interests of the Soviet and Mauritanian peoples and contributes to the strengthening of understanding between the two countries.

UK PLAN FOR RHODESIA SETTLEMENT REPORTED

LD112350 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 11 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The British Government has approved the so-called compromise plan for a Rhodesian settlement. As reported, this plan was presented by Prime Minister Thatcher at the conference of Commonwealth countries' heads of state and government which met in Lusaka at the beginning of this month. Under pressure from African countries, London was forced to recognize virtually the illegal character of the elections held by the Rhodesian racists in April this year, as a result of which the Smith-Muzorewa regime was put in power in Salisbury. The plan recognizes the need to replace the present Rhodesian Consitution with a new one, supposedly acceptable to the interested sides.

The plan talks about the constitutional duty of Britain to insure the granting of independence to the people of Zimbabwe. However, with the aid of tactical tricks, London is continuing to drag out the solution of this matter. The compromise plan does not indicate the concrete time limits for the transfer of power to the African majority and its genuine representative, the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe.

The main thing London is trying to achieve is for the Patriotic Front to cease military actions unilaterally and by this very fact give a respite to the illegal regime which has been suffering one military defeat after another. The so-called constitutional conference with the participation of all interested sides, which has been proposed by Britain, also serves this purpose. According to reports in the British press, this conference is to be held in the middle of September in London. As early as next week Whitehall will send out invitations for its future participants, including Muzorewa, the puppet prime minister of Rhodesia, and Sithole, another African collaborator. According to the FINANCIAL TIMES, the possibility is not ruled out that Smith, the head of Rhodesian racists will take part in the Rhodesian delegation.

London is attempting to get the leaders of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe to sit at the negotiating table together with the racists and the puppets. It understands that without the participation of the Front it will not manage to get any international recognition for the conceived settlement in Rhodesia. However, the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe rejects the plans of the British Conservatives as unacceptable and irreconcilable with the aims of those fighting for the genuine freedom of the Zimbabwe people. The Front demands that the racists and their henchmen should be removed from power immediately and that truly free and fair elections should be held in Rhodesia.

COMMENT ON MUZOREWA'S BBC INTERVIEW ON RECOGNITION

LD101840 Moscow TASS in English 1803 GMT 10 Aug 79 LD

["He Let the Cat Out of the Bag"--TASS Headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 10, TASS--TASS commentator Natalya Zinovyeva writes:

On Thursday televiewers in London suddenly learned right from the horse's mouth about the behind-the-scenes aspects of the "settlement" in Rhodesia, when the head of Rhodesia's puppet "government" Bishop Muzorewa spoke on the BBC's Jimmy Young programme that was broadcast live from Salisbury to Britain. The unanimous refusal by members of the Commonwealth conference in Lusaka to give his "government" recognition, apparently put him in such a panic that he inadvertently divulged what should have been a well-guarded secret.

When Jimmy Young, who was presenting the programme, asked Muzorewa why he had been so confident that his government would be recognized within three months and United Nations-imposed sanctions lifted within the same period, the Bishop blurted out that this was what he had been promised during his recent talks with British and American leaders.

Even those Britishers who had taken at face value what Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher told the Lusaka conference, namely, that the British Government is fully committed to the transfer of power to the African majority, realised at once from Muzorewa's disclosures that the sudden change of stance by the head of the British Government on Rhodesia was a forced move.

As Muzorewa made it clear, Britain intended to work for the recognition of Muzorewa and the lifting of sanctions. The USA worked in the same direction, for this was the demand in both countries of the all-powerful monopolies. However, the overall tenor of the Lusaka conference and the positions of the front-line states which rejected Muzorewa's "government" and the entire "internal settlement" carried out according to Smith's script, prompted Britain to submit a "compromise plan" envisaging the holding of new elections, true, under British supervision. Muzorewa is now complaining in vain that the new elections would be "terribly disturbing and unacceptable." Britain obviously decided to disregard the puppet for the sake of preserving its positions in the south of Africa.

NATO, S. AFRICA, ISRAEL SELL ARMS TO RHODESIA

LD112024 Moscow in Shona to Rhodesia 1600 GMT 11 Aug 79 LD

[(Georgiy Chakovskiy) commentary from Dar es Salaam--read by announcer]

[Text] The government of Muzorewa and Smith is continuing its search for many weapons of war from Western countries, according to reports from Tanzania. These weapons will come from NATO. The Salisbury government has planned to spend $110 million to buy them in the coming 6 months. The 1979-1980 budget, which was recently approved, indicates that a large amount of money will be used for military purposes. In the last 4 years the money spent to finance the war has been increased by 250 percent.

At present, envoys of the Salisbury government are having talks with representatives of many countries of NATO in connection with the procurement of weapons of war. As a result, Rhodesia will obtain new military aircraft and machine guns. The rebel government is getting military vehicles and aircraft from the United States; Britain is assisting Rhodesia with tanks and France is providing spy planes and other types of war planes.

Most of the weapons arriving in Rhodesia come from Israel. Rhodesia is also getting other weapons from the Boers in South Africa who are also sending military experts and mercenaries to help the government of new thieves in Salisbury. At the same time, the Rhodesian rebels are using police as well as soldiers to oppress and kill innocent people in the country. The soldiers are getting dynamite, military vehicles and other deadly weapons of war as well as tear gas. All these weapons are being procured for the purpose of destroying people and the freedom fighters of Zimbabwe.

It is clear that Muzorewa's government, which came to power a short while ago and is said to represent the wishes of the people, is there to serve the interests and to protect the lives of a small minority of whites in Rhodesia. Instead of building hospitals and schools, this government is buying tanks, bombs and other weapons of war. Many black people are unemployed in this time of inflation.

This is the kind of life led by many oppressed black people in a country which is described as a free country. Racists on their part are continuing to strengthen their friendships with Western governments in the interest of plundering the wealth of oppressed countries in southern Africa.

ARMY CALL-UP REFLECTS 'DEEP CRISIS' IN SALISBURY REGIME

LD111200 Moscow TASS in English 0636 GMT 11 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Lusaka, August 11, TASS--The Rhodesian authorities are clearly taking a course for continuing the war against the patriots, who are fighting for genuine independence of the Zimbabwe people. The puppet Prime Minister A. Muzorewa announced the call-up to the army of Africans at the age of from 16 to 60.

This fresh provocative measure, by means of which the racialists are trying to split the Zimbabwe people and make the Africans to fight against Africans, has met with resolute resistance from the country's indigenous population.

The decision on the massive call-up to the army of Africans is evidence of the deep crisis of the Rhodesian regime. This way the Salisbury authorities hope to preserve the numerical strength of their army, desertion from which has recently assumed a massive character.

SOVIET DELEGATE ADDRESSES AFRICAN YOUTH CONFERENCE

LD121516 Moscow TASS in English 1135 GMT 12 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Brazzaville, August 12, TASS--The Fifth Conference of the African Youth Movement continues in the capital of the People's Republic of the Congo. It is held under the slogan of enlisting the efforts of African youth for the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism, of participation of the young generation in national construction.

On behalf of the Lenin Young Communist League of the Soviet Union, the participants in the conference were welcomed by Deputy Chairman of the USSR Committee of Youth Organisations A. Filippov. African youth, he stressed, has always been in the vanguard of the courageous struggle against colonialism, racism and apartheid.

The disintegration of the Portuguese colonial empire, the victory of the people's revolution in Ehtiopia have radically changed the alignment of forces in Africa in favour of national liberation and social progress, said the head of the Soviet delegation.

The existence of the racist colonial regimes in southern Africa is a horrible anachronism in our epoch. Futile are the imperialist circles' attempts to create the semblance of the rule of the African majority in Rhodesia, the farcial "free elections" they stage in Namibia. He expressed solidarity of Soviet youth with the heroic struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and the Republic of South Africa and the confidence in their ultimate victory.

The head of the Soviet delegation noted with satisfaction the growing cooperation of African youth with youth of socialist countries, its contribution to the progressive youth movement.

The meeting was addressed by President of the South-West African People's Organisation (SWAPO) S. Nujoma and one of the leaders of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front R. Mugabe. They expressed gratitude to the African Youth Movement for the assistance rendered to the just struggle of the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe.

PONOMAREV RECEIVES SAO TOME, PRINCIPE PRESIDENT

LD102238 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 10 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The secretary of the Soviet Communist Party and candidate member of the Politburo, Boris Ponomarev, has had a meeting in Moscow with the chairman of the party, the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe and the president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, Manuel Pinto da Costa. The two sides confirmed the mutual intention to consolidate cooperation between the two countries and their parties.

MADAGASCAR COMMENTS ON TASKS OF NONALINED MOVEMENT CITED

LD111511 Moscow TASS in English 1446 GMT 11 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Tananarive, August 11, TASS--The fight against imperialism, neo-colonialism, racialism and Zionism is one of the main objectives of the nonalignment movement, the basis for a further strengthening of the unity of the countries incorporated in it. A statement to this effect was issued by the Foreign Ministry of Madagascar in connection with the approaching nonaligned summit conference in Havana.

This meeting must become an important stage in establishing a new international economic order, in the economic liberation of the developing countries and assertion of their sovereignty over their natural resources, the document stresses.

The ANTA national agency of Madagascar transmitted a commentary expressing confidence that the Havana meeting will be most representative and become a signal international event. Although the nonalignment movement unites different countries, all of them come out in a united front for the solution of such burning problems of the present as socio-economic development and liberation of the peoples of south of Africa, establishment of a lasting peace in the Middle East, meeting the interests of the Arab peoples, including the people of Palestine, rebuff to imperialist manoeuvres.

These tasks, the commentary stresses, cannot be resolved in each country taken separately. It is only through consolidation on the basis of the principles of anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle making the main content of the nonalignment movement since its founding that can change the world.

IZVESTIYA DEFENDS SOVIET ROLE IN AFRICA

LD101113 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[V. Midtsev article: "African Peoples' Determination"]

[Excerpt] All progressive mankind rightly notes the enormous part played by the varied internationalist support from the Soviet Union, Cuba and the other socialist community countries in the African peoples' struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

There are many ideologists and politicians in the West today who are trying to speculate on this support and bydistorting its essence turn it against the socialist world. These attempts are typical of various people who like to "explain" the reasons for any progressive shifts from the North Pole to the South Pole and the Atlantic to the Pacific by citing alleged interference by the Soviet Union and the other socialist states in sovereign countries' internal affairs.

The propaganda ballyhoo of socialism's enemies regarding "Soviet-Cuban interference in Angola" had scarcely abated before cries went up over "Soviet-Cuban interference in Ethiopia" and then in Afghanistan, Iran and so forth. This "arc [arochnaya] hysteria" conceals the inability and reluctance of certain circles in the West to understand present-day political realities and to admit that the NATO members' traditional gamble on support for reactionary forces in Africa, Asia and other parts of the world is producing hitches increasingly often since it is flagrantly at variance with the natural course of historical events and the peoples' unbending desire for freedom, independence and progress.

But heartrendering cries about "Soviet interference" or "the Soviet threat" cannot explain the objective process of political development, including the revolutionary shifts in the African countries, nor can they justify the constant attempts by the West itself to interfere in the internal affairs of other peoples. If in Angola, Ethiopia and other African and non-African countries the Western cards have been trumped, this has happened only because the Western powers' entire strategic military line has proved utterly invalid with respect to the revolutionary situations prevailing in those states. The policy of the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries, however, has been and remains unchanging and humane and is based on internationalist solidarity with the peoples struggling for national and social liberation.

The political shifts in the Africa of the seventies are remarkable in many respects, including the fact that they mark a historic turn in the development of the present-day national liberation movement toward a rapprochement with Marxism-Leninism.

Indeed, at the end of the sixties only one revolutinary-democratic party in Africa--the Congolese Labor Party--stated its adherence to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism. Now this is openly stated by the ruling parties in Mozambique--the Mozambique Liberation Front; in Angola--the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party; and the Benin People's Revolutionary Party. An increasingly great proximity to the ideas of scientific socialism is revealed in the approach of other revolutionary-democratic parties' approach to the solution of many practical tasks arising on the paths of African states' non-capitalist development. The considerable growth of the influence of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism on the African Continent is attested, for instance, by the preparation for the creation of a mass vanguard party in Ethiopia. It was launched under the sign of recognition of Marxism-Leninism as the theoretical and practical basis for the new party's entire activity.

All these processes are undoubtedly helping to strengthen the positions of progressive forces in all Africa and primarily to consolidate the militant vanguard of the African liberation movement--the socialist-oriented states rejecting capitalist development and neocolonialism and struggling for national and social progress.

NICARAGUANS GRATEFUL FOR SOVIET AID

LD112104 Moscow TASS in English 2007 GMT 11 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Managua, August 11, TASS--The newspaper BARRICADA, the publication of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, has called upon the Nicaraguan people to take the most active part in the process of normalization of the situation in the country. "We, the Sandinists, know that the struggle is not over, because the revolution is not only war but also a military-political process as a result of which our people will create a new motherland, a new Nicaragua," the newspaper writes in its editorial article.

Outlining the objectives facing the country in peaceful construction, in rehabilitation of the economy, wrecked by the dictatorial regime, the newspaper BARRICADA stresses that unity of the people and the army, of all honest Nicaraguans is the guarantee of successful solution of these tasks.

At a press conference held in Managua, representatives of the Provisional Democratic Government of National Reconstruction read out a programme of elimination of illiteracy in the country, where 70 percent of the population do not know how to read and write. General coordinator of the programme Fernando Cardenal has said: "Our objective is to see to it that all Nicaraguans should learn how to read and write".

A plan of medical attendance for all the population of the country, which has recently been approved by the government, is being put into life. Particular attention in the first stage is paid to small Nicaraguan citizens. It is planned to carry out mass vaccination of children up to the age of three against poliomyelitis, tetanus and other virulent diseases.

Journalists have been told by Minister of Health Cesar Amador that the Nicaraguan people are grateful to the Soviet Union for gratis aid. The medicines and food for children, a gift from the trade unions of the USSR, were brought to us by an Aeroflot plane at a time most difficult for us, the minister said. The USSR has extended a helping hand of friendship to the people of Nicaragua.

Big group of Cuban medical specialists are working in the country, this being a striking example of disinterested assistance to Nicaragua. Due to their selfless labour doctors, doctor's assistants, and nurses have won great prestige and respect of the local residents.

New facts of monstrous crimes committed by the Somoza dictatorship have come to life. A common grave was discovered at one of the training camps of the disbanded national guards. As was admitted by the former superintendent of the camp, about 900 patriots were shot dead there by troops shortly before the overthrow of the rotten regime.

CUBA PLAYS MAJOR ROLE IN WORLD, NONALINED GROUP

LD130743 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No. 31, 27 Jul 79 pp 6-7 LD

[O. Tikhonov article: "Cuba in the Modern World"]

[Excerpt] One of the foundations of Cuban foreign policy is the principle of peaceful coexistence among states with different sociopolitical systems. The republic supports all measures aimed at strengthening the process of the relaxation of international tension and insuring world peace.

It is participating in the struggle against the arms race and for the prohibition of nuclear weapons and other types of mass-destruction weapons. The Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms has met with warm approval in Havana. Cuba, as its leaders declare, is undertaking "to continue efforts for the noble cause of the universalization of peace, the spread of agreements against the nuclear threat and the irreversibility of detente."

Cuba also proceeds from this in determining its attitude toward the United States. It is not opposed to normal ties with its northern neighbor. We, said Fidel Castro, "sincerely believe that the policy of peace and coexistence among countries with different social systems proclaimed by Lenin in the first days of the October Revolution is vitally necessary for mankind today more than ever before. This is a fundamental principle of socialism but this does not signify at all that the imperialists have the right to interfere in and suppress revolutionary movements, in whatever country of the world they may develop." Cuba therefore resolutely demands that the United States end, absolutely unconditionally, the economic blockade and that it abandon the use of blockade as an instrument for exerting pressure since this policy cannot succeed.

The widespread international recognition that Cuba's foreign policy has received, Cuba's efforts in the struggle for peace, mutual understanding and cooperation among states and fair and equitable economic relations, its support for the peoples' struggle for free and independent development and its energetic activity in the ranks of the nonalined movement predetermined the decision to hold in Havana the next--sixth--conference of the heads of state and government of nonalined countries.

Progressive forces see the forthcoming conference as an opportunity to strengthen the movement's unity and influence in international affairs. This would undoubtedly promote an improvement of the world situation. After all, the ranks of this essentially anti-imperialist movement contain 86 countries and 2 national liberation organizations which in all represent about 1.5 billion of the world's inhabitants. But the forces of reaction and imperialism are trying to disrupt the unity of the nonalined movement and in one form or another to make it serve their own interests..

The enemies of the nonalined movement have launched a fierce campaign against Cuba. They are groundlessly alleging that the holding of the conference in Havana could adversely affect the movement's development and will promote its radicalization, deviation from its avowed aims and "subordination to the policy of the socialist countries." They even speak of the "unlawfulness" of Cuba's membership of the movement on the grounds that it renders fraternal, internationalist assistance to the peoples of Africa in repulsing acts of imperialist aggression. However, in actual fact the reason for the anti-Cuban campaign lies elsewhere--in the fact that this country resolutely advocates the preservation and strengthening of the movement's anti-imperialist foundations. "We," stressed Comrade Fidel Castro, defining his country's position in the nonalined movement, "have always believed and continue to believe that the nonalined movement must not be amorphous, opportunist and fragile, but that it must be an anti-imperialist, anticolonialist and progressive force capable of influencing world politics positively. It was created in this spirit and it cannot be accepted in any other form."

Cuba's present role in the world is a fine example which disproves the notorious theory of the division of the world into "great powers" and so-called "small and medium countries." Cuba confirms once again that the influence of any state on the development of international relations is determined not by its size but above all by the policy which it pursues. In terms of its moral and political potential Cuba is undoubtedly among the large-magnitude stars in the international arena and its positive role in the development of the situation on our planet is increasing.

PRAVDA REPORTS FROM CUBA ON FRUITS OF TIES WITH USSR

LD130823 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 July 1979 publishes on page 4 under the "Cuba Today" rubric and the heading "Monuments of Cooperation" a 2,200-word Havana-Moscow report by special correspondents I. Vorozheykin and A. Trepetov pegged to the 25th anniversary of the storming of the Moncada Barracks. The report gives accounts of the correspondents' talks with Cuban agricultural and industrial workers and the latter's favorable comments on the assistance given them by Soviet specialists. The correspondents note that "the Soviet Union was the first country to extend a friendly hand to the young republic which had defended its right to true independence, surmounting the resistance of the forces of internal and external counterrevolution and the hardship of the economic blockade. 'Without the Soviet people's constant, resolute and generous aid, our motherland would not have been able to hold out in the fight against imperialism,' Fidel Castro has noted."

The report concludes as follows:

"In Havana, after we had completed our tour of the country, Antonio Perez Herrero, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Secretariat, had a talk with us. Learning of our meetings, he said in particular:

"I am in 100 percent agreement with the comrades from Holgiun that the enterprises constructed with the assistance of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are real monuments of cooperation and material evidence of the fraternal friendship linking our peoples. They are already playing an important part in accelerating the development of our economy. However, Cuba's close ties with the fraternal states are not restricted to this. We also cooperate in organizing scientific research and training skilled cadres. We attentively study our friends' experience in state building, the party leadership of the economy and other spheres of social life, adopting everything of value. The work of specialists from the socialist countries at cooperative projects and in various state and public institutions is for us a great help and source of rich experience. The friendship which links us is becoming even firmer in joint labor and close communication.

This alliance, by augmenting its strength, enables Cuba, together with the fraternal countries, to advance confidently along the path of socialism.

SOVIET DELEGATE MEETS NEW ECUADOREAN VICE PRESIDENT

LD101428 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0750 GMT 10 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Quito, 10 August--A delegation of the USSR led by Kostantin Khalilov, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, yesterday met Osvaldo Hurtoda Larrea, vice president elect of Ecuador. Problems of Soviet-Ecuadorean relations as well as some other problems of common interest were dealt with in the discussion, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

SOLOMENTSEV ADDRESSES RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

LD031145 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 3 Aug 79 LD

[Text] A session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet is in progress in Moscow today. The morning sitting began 2 hours ago in the Grand Kremlin Palace. The deputies greeted with applause Comrades Andropov, Kirilenko, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Kapitonov, Zimyanin, Rusakov and Gorbachev.

The following questions have been put on the agenda of the session: the draft law on the RSFSR Council of Ministers, the RSFSR draft law on the election of the people's deputies to RSFSR local soviets; and the confirmation of decrees of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Deputy Solomentsev, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, delivered a report on the draft law on the RSFSR Council of Ministers. He said:

[Solomentsev--Begin recording] Esteemed comrade deputies, the draft law of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic concerning the RSFSR Council of Ministers, drawn up by the government on the instructions of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, has been put forward for your consideration. The draft law is based on a firm ideological-theoretical and legal foundation. Its basis comprises the tenets of Marxist-Leninist teaching on the socialist state, the principles of organization and activity of the Soviet Government, elaborated by Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the founder of the world's first state of workers and peasants, the head of the first Soviet Government.

The draft law on the Council of Ministers also leans on the vast experience in building the state that has been gathered during the years of Soviet rule. This experience is embodied in the decisions of the congresses of the Communist Party and the plenums of its Central Committee, in the works of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The draft law fully corresponds with the Constitution of the Soviet Union and the Constitution of the Russian Federation. Reflected in it are the basic tenets of the law on the USSR Council of Ministers.

The political content of the law is above all in that it determines the role of the government of the republic in the realization of the Leninist course of the CPSU. The draft is based on the constitutional tenet that the leading and directing force of Soviet society, the nucleus of its political system, is the Communist Party which exists for the people and selflessly serves it. Workers of the Russian Federation, like workers of the whole country, are in close cohesion round their native communist party and its combat staff--the Central Committee headed by the outstanding political figure of our time, true Leninist, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. [applause]

Comrade deputies, the increased scale of production, the increased complexity of economic links, the contemporary scientific-technical revolution make new and ever higher demands on management. The importance of improving management and planning in accordance with the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress is stressed by the party Central Committee and in Comrade Brezhnev's speeches.

The consistent nature of the conduct of this policy was clearly shown in the recently adopted decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on improving planning and intensifying the effects of the economic mechanism on raising the efficiency of production and the quality of work. The decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers is a real program of action for all organs of state management of the Russian Federation for the further improvement of the planned management of the economy, the development of democratic principles in the management of production and for raising the creative initiative of labor collectives.

The nature and extent of the powers of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR in the sphere of economy, planning, finances, labor and wages, science and technology, social and cultural construction envisaged in the draft law are determined, taking into account the demands of the time and the decisions of the Communist Party and the Government of the USSR. The draft law contains clear provisions stating that the RSFSR Council of Ministers is empowered to promote the development of the economy of the republic as a component part of the single national economic complex of the country on the basis of state plans taking into account industrial and territorial principles in combination with centralized management, economic autonomy and the initiatives of enterprises and assocations.

These provisions are of special significance in connection with the great work on improving the deployment of productive forces which is being done in our country. At present, integrated regional programs are being worked out and realized on the territory of the Russian Federation; they will make it possible to reveal and utilize additional reserves for raising the efficiency of social production. What is meant are very large territorial production complexes such as northwest Siberia, Sayan, South Yakutiya, Timan-Pechora, the Kursk magnetic anomaly zone and the Kansk-Achinsk coal basin. An integrated approach is needed for opening-up the zone of the BAM, the construction of which is being successfully carried out. The joint, active work of central and local organs, the maximum consideration of the possibilities of the various regions in state plans will insure the integrated economic and social development of every autonomous republic, kray and oblast. [end recording]

Comrade Solomentsev's report made a detailed analysis of the successes of the Russian Federation in recent years. In particular he noted that during the years of the current 5-year period, over 400 large industrial enterprises and 3.75 million apartments and detached houses had been built in the republic. During the 3 years of the present 5-year period alone, per capita real income in the Russian Federation have increased by 11 percent. Last year the volume of benefit payments from public consumption funds was on the average R450 for every inhabitant of the republic. The realization of fundamental social changes in the life of the workers of the Russian Federation, Comrade Solomentsev stressed, is clear evidence of the practical implementation of the tenet of the Communist Party's program: all in the name of man for the benefit of man. Having characterized the tenets of the draft law of the RSFSR Council of Ministers as making high demands on the activity of the government of the Russian Federation, Deputy Solomentsev expressed his conviction that this law will help improve the organization and perfect the work of the Council of Ministers and all state offices of the republic.

Discussion of the draft law of the RSFSR Council of Ministers is now in progress at the session.

ALIYEV ADDRESSES RAYON AKTIV MEETINGS

LD101413 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 22 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[AZERINFORM report: "Fulfill With Honor the Socialist Pledges"]

[Excerpts] Rayon party aktiv meetings held in Yevlakh and Imishli have been devoted to the course of agricultural work and the fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges in the 4th year of the 5-year plan.

Speeches were made at the aktiv meetings by Comrade G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, who was warmly greeted by those present.

Making on the whole a positive appraisal of the work conducted by the party organizations and working people of Yevlakhskiy and Imishlinskiy rayons, Comrade G.A. Aliyev dwelled in detail on the tasks of further accumulating a good cotton harvest and preparing in model fashion for the cotton-harvesting work and the completion of it and all other agricultural work in the shortest time possible. He especially stressed the importance of improving in every way organizational and political education work by party organizations and intensifying concern for rural workers.

Comrade Aliyev expressed confidence that the communists and all rural workers in Yevlakhskiy and Imishlinskiy rayons,are implementing the decisions of the 25th party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the tasks set by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and will fulfill with honor the plans and socialist pledges for the 4th year and the 10th 5-Year Plan as a whole in terms of all indicators.

During his stay in Yevlakhskiy Rayon, Comrade G.A. Aliyev visited a number of farms and industrial enterprises. In talks with kolkhoz members and workers he inquired about working and living conditions and the organization of competition to fulfill the plans and socialist pledges.

Inspecting the cottonfields Comrade Aliyev highly appraised the work of the teams led by Medin Agarasheva and Binnat Garashev on the "Kommunist" Kolkhoz, by Abid Mamedov on the Ilich Kolkhoz and others. It is necessary, he stressed, to continue not to relax crop tending work and to take care to prevent the spread of boll worm.

The members of the kolkhozes visited by Comrade Aliyev gratefully told of the successful implementation of the program for rural socioeconomic development defined by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution On Measures for the Further Intensification of Agricultural Production in the Azerbaijan SSR. Many of the rayon's villages have been connected to main gas pipelines and the water supply to populated centers has been improved. New schools, clubs, preschool institutions and trade and consumer services enterprises are being constructed. The 3-story field accomodation of Binnat Garashev's teams is, as it were, confirmation of what has just been said. Within its spacious premises there are recreation rooms, a red corner, a medical post, a buffet and a tea room. The cotton growers can take a refreshing shower there. In the seasonal creches excellent conditions have been created for the children. Each team must have comfortable field camps like this, Comrade Aliyev said.

The Kolkhoz members' feelings and thoughts were expressed by heroine-mother Shamama Aliyeva, holder of two Orders of Lenin and holder of a record for high-speed cotton harvesting, who said: "In response to the concern of the party, the Soviet state and dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, we would like to work even better." She gave an assurance that she will also mark this year by record indicators in labor.

The construction of a poultry complex created using funds from 10 farms and designed to house 45,000 laying birds is being completed in the rayon. It will produce 9.5 million eggs and 95 tons of meat annually. After visiting the construction site Comrade Aliyev pointed out the great importance of constructing interfarm enterprises of this kind, taking into account the fact that they rapidly pay for themselves.

At the primary wool-processing factory which is the largest enterprise of this type in the country, Comrade Aliyev inspected the workshops, visited the workers' canteen and noted that it is necessary to take the requisite measures for the speediest commissioning of the factory's design capacity, to adhere strictly to production techniques and to strive for the precise work by all units.

On the Lenin Kolkhoz in Imishlinskiy Rayon a meeting was held with retired veterans. Each of their biographies is a living history of kolkhoz 5-year plans. For instance, 80-year-old Mirza Mamedov and 75 year-old Gashim Ibragimov were the first tractor operators on the kolkhoz. Their work is now continued by several dozen kolkhoz members who operate complex agricultural machines. From selling all types of agricultural produce, the kolkhoz obtains an income of approximately R3 million.

On the Lenin, "Araz", and M.B. Kasumov kolkhozes a great eagerness to work prevails and the kolkhoz members are filled with the desire to augment their contribution to the successes of the republic's agriculture. A clear confirmation of this is provided by the beautifully tended fields of the trams led by Hero of Socialist Labor Panakh Gasanov, Isa Veliyev, Mirzakhan Guseyov and many others. The team leaders provided information on the collectives' new pledges to gather at least 40-45 quintals of cotton per hectare.

Over the past 3 years great changes have taken place in the shape of Imishli, the rayon center. On the city's outskirts a land-reclamation workers' settlement has grown up. A new square has been built in the center and on the banks of the Araks a large park has been laid out. Over 300 Imishli families have moved into a well-equipped apartment blocks. Completly approving the work which has been done, Comrade Aliyev stressed the importance of further provision of amenities for the rayon center and all populated centers.

NEW ESTONIAN STATE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN APPOINTED

LD101545 [Editorial Report LD] · Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian on 22 July, 1979, carries on page 3 an unattributed "chronicle" report on a 20 July 1979 Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree relieving A.A. Mette of his duties as chairman of the Estonian SSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture "in connection with his retirment." The newspaper also publishes on the same page the text of a 20 July 1979 Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree "appointing Comrade Kheyno Tynisovich Veldi" chairman of that committee.

GEORGIAN PARTY, GOVERNMENT DISCUSS ECONOMY

LD130803 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 17 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[GRUZINFORM report: "The Tasks Are Clear, the Heights Have Been Defined--They Must Be Scaled Honorably"]

[Excerpts] A joint session of the Georgian CP Central Committee and the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers has been held and has heard information reports from N.A. Chitanava, first deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers, on the results of the fulfillment of the state plan for the Georgian SSR's economic and social development for the first 6 months of 1979 and the tasks for the successful completion of fiscal 1979; from P.A. Ananiashvili, republic minister of finances, on the course of the fulfillment of budget revenue targets and shortcomings in economic work in ministries and departments; and from R.V. Basariya, chief of the Georgian SSR Central Statistical Administration, on the state of discipline in the republic's national economy and the tasks for its improvement.

E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, summed up the results of the joint session.

KAZAKHSTAN OBKOM PLENUMS DISCUSS IDEOLOGY, AGRICULTURE

LD130759 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 79 p 2 LD

[KAZTAG report: "Obkom Plenums"]

[Excerpts] Pavlodar--A plenum of the Kazakhstan CP Obkom has discussed the oblast party organization's tasks in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work." A report was delivered by B.V. Isayev, first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Obkom.

Shortcomings were subjected to businesslike serious criticism. In Zhelezinskiy, Bayanaulskiy and other rayons formalism is permitted in lecture propaganda. Individual leading workers and specialists do not take part in political education work. Valuable initiatives and the experience of innovators are sometimes not disseminated widely.

A.P. Zelenova, CPSU Central Committee executive, took part in the work of the plenum.

Karaganda--An obkom plenum held here was briefed on progress in fulfilling the decisions of the seventh Obkom plenums on party organizations' tasks in further developing agriculture in the oblast on the basis of production specialization and concentration.

Instances were also cited at the plenum showing that in a number of rayons and farms poor concern is shown for specialization and concentration in the sector and people tolerate shortcomings. There was discussion of the need to step up political and organizational work aimed at speeding up the intensification of production and improving patronage assistance to rural areas by industrial enterprises in this connection.

An organizational question was examined at the plenum. A.M. Ivanov was elected secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Obkom.

Ideology Resolution Discussed

LD130855 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jul 79 p 3 LD

[KAZTAG report: "Obkom Plemun"]

[Text] Kustanay--A plenum of the Kazakhstan CP Obkom has discussed the oblast party organization's tasks in implementing the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political-Educational Work." Obkom Secretary I.A. Basov delivered a report.

On the basis of a comprehensive approach the oblast party organization has achieved a definite improvement in the forms and methods of party propaganda and political agitation and the enhancement of their ideological standard and influence on economic and cultural building.

The obkom and gorkoms and raykoms have begun to concern themselves more concretely with questions of communist education and with the coordination of the activity of state, public and economic organs in political-educational work. Questions of ideological work are regularly discussed at plenums and bureau sessions. Active forms such as conferences, the preparation and discussion of reports [referaty], technical facilities and visual aids are widely used in party instruction. The movement entitled "a propagandist for the 5-year plan of efficiency and quality" is developing.

The plenum also discussed shortcomings. The speakers noted the poor standard of party instruction in party organizations in Dzhetygarinskiy, Karasuskiy and Borovskiy rayons. Certain economic leaders are not participating actively in political-educational work. There are omissions in atheistic propaganda and in work at working people's places of residence. The need to intensify the concrete nature and businesslike efficiency of propaganda and agitation was emphasized. Measures for the further improvement of all ideological work were outlined.

The question of progress in acting upon critical observations and proposals voiced at oblast, city and rayon party conferences was also discussed.

A.M. Borodin, first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Obkom, addressed the plenum.

Yu. N. Trofimov, secretary of the Kazakhsan CP Central Committee, and S.S. Slobodyanyuk, CPSU Central Committee executive, participated in the plenum's work.

RUSSIAN LANGUAGE CONGRESS OPENS IN MOSCOW

LD131020 Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 13 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Berlin, August 13, TASS--The Fourth International Congress of Teachers of the Russian Language and Literature opened here today with educators from almost 70 countries attending. They are discussing the problems of the theory and practice of teaching the Russian language and literature as well as the instructor's role in the teaching process. The congress was sponsored by the International Association of Teachers of the Russian Language and Literature.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

GAS EXPLOSION AT UKRAINIAN MINE; VICTIMS REPORTED

LD111646 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 11 Aug 79 LD

[Text] An accident occurred at the Molodogvardeyskaya mine of the Krasnodonugol production association on 10 August. There was a methane gas explosion involving human victims.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers express their deep condolences to the families and relatives of those who were killed, to all workers who suffered, as well as to the engineering and technical staff, the mine collective and all miners of the Krasnodonugol production association. The USSR Government and the Ukrainian republican organs are adopting measures to give aid to those who suffered, to the families of the miners who were killed, and to remove the aftereffects of the accident.

Causes To Be Investigated

[Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian at 0500 GMT on 12 August repeats the above item and adds the following: "The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committe and the Ukrainian Council of Ministers express deep sympathy to the collective of the Molodogvardeyskaya mine under the Krasnodonugol coal production association, to the families and (?children) of the dead (?miners). A government commission has been instructed to investigate the causes of the accident and to give every kind of assistance to the families of the persons who died in the explosion."]

SOVIET SCIENTIST ON BAM PERSONNEL TURNOVER

LD130843 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 4 August 1979 carries on page 2 a 2,500-word article entitled "All Those Who Are Developing Siberia Need Today To Look Beyond the Horizon" by Adademician A. Aganbegyan, chairman of the USSR Academy of Science's Scientific Council on Problems of the Baykah-Amur Main Railroad. Aganbegyan discusses the problems of building up stable collectives for the development of the BAM zone. One of the main keys to solving this problem he sees as insuring sufficient investment for the provision of good housing and services for workers to that they cease to regard their stint of work in these harsh regions as something temporary. At the same time he points out that the high coasts involved can be kept to a minimum by high levels of mechanization, with the consequent reduction in the workforce requiring costly facilities. He urges the machine-building sectors to devote more attention to creating equipment suitable for work under difficult Siberian conditions.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 10-12 AUGUST

LD110052/LD120308/LD130122 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 10-12 August. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

10 August

Tyumenskaya Oblast has begun reaping winter rye, with 10 rayons moving units into the fields. Over 1.1 million hectares of grain are to be harvested. Omskaya Oblast has begun harvesting grain. Almost 17,000 combines--a record number--will be in the fields, which cover more than 2 million hectares this year. In Tuvinskaya ASSR about 250,000 hectares of wheat are to be harvested. Specialists note that much more grain from both irrigated and nonirrigated areas will be reaped than last year. (0001 GMT)

Tselinogradskaya Oblast will gather grain on nearly 2 million hectares this year. (0100 GMT)

In Amurskaya Oblast grain covers 770,000 hectares, and field workers intend to overfulfill the grain sales plan to the state. (0500 GMT)

In Kazakhstan's Dzhambulskaya Oblast the last hectares of grain are being reaped and threshed. A total of 30 million poods of grain have reached elevators and grain procurement enterprises in the oblast to date. (0500 GMT)

In Saratovskaya Oblast farm workers promise to end the grain harvest by 20 August. Grain threshing on the 2d million hectares is beginning today. (0700 GMT)

In Krasnoyarskiy Kray grain harvesting has started. The kray's cereal area occupies more than 2 million hectares. In Smolenskaya Oblast sovkhozes and kolkhozes have begun winter crop sowing on 215,000 hectares. (1200 GMT)

11 August

The harvesting of corn in Surkhandarinskaya Oblast in Uzbekistan has been completed. An average yield of 92 quintals per hectare was obtained, which is considerably more than last year. Secondary corn sowing is now being carried out everywhere. (0130 GMT)

A good harvest is being gathered in the trans-Urals. Winter crops are yielding up to 30 quintals per hectare. Farms will harvest grain crops on 1.8 million hectares. (0830 GMT)

Mass reaping of spring grain crops began in Ryazanskaya Oblast today. Grain crops have been threshed on 400,000 hectares, or one-third of the oblast so far. Grain crops harvesting in Bashkirskaya ASSR is quickening. All farms are now reaping cereals. The entire harvest gathered in Aktyubinskaya Oblast will be safely stored with the help of the Karatogay elevator, the largest in Kazakhstan. The last section of the elevator, which has a capacity of 27,000 tons, was commissioned today. The republic now has 700 modern grain-storage enterprises with automated control and supervision, making it possible to store more than 1 million tons of grain crops every day. (1200 GMT)

In Bashkirskaya ASSR, six rayons are harvesting. Thus far, 400,000 hectares have been cut. The daily increase during the harvest has reached 60,000 hectares. (1330 GMT)

Major grain crop producing regions in the east have begun harvesting. Crops in Kazakhstan and Siberia are good. Harvesters capable of coping with damp crops have been built for the Siberian region. (1700 GMT)

In Mordovskaya ASSR grain has been cut on 250,000 hectares, or one-third of the acreage under grain. Threshing is proceeding quickly. Many farms will complete winter fallow plowing in August. (G.G. Ogulenko), deputy chief of the Kuybyshevskaya Oblast Railway Administration, reports on the state of readiness of the railway which runs through major grain crops producing areas: Orenburgskaya Oblast; Bashkirskaya, Tatarskaya and Mordovskaya ASSR's; and four Volga region oblasts. He noted that in order to release covered rolling stock for mass transportation of grain crops, industrial enterprises' needs have been given preferential treatment for the past 2 months. This will make it possible to release an additional 100 wagons each day for grain crops transport. All grain crops storage facilities have been emptied. There are eight freightcar-washing facilities on the line and four more were recently opened. Unfortunately, of the 134 grain reception points only 110 are ready, and not all have top loading equipment which will cause a loss of manpower, incomplete utilization of wagon capacity, and increased idleness of one-third. This applies above all to Bashkirskaya ASSR, and Kuybyshevskaya and Ulyanovskaya oblasts. A number of reception points can only operate in one shift due to a manpower shortage, particularly in Penzenskaya Oblast. A number of points have insufficient lighting for night work. For these reasons, there were excessive delays last year, especially during week-ends and holidays. (1900 GMT)

12 August

In Volgogradskaya Oblast grain has been reaped on 2.5 million hectares. Nearly all windrows have been gathered and threshed. In Ryazanskaya Oblast harvesting of spring grain crops is being conducted by over 500 harvest-transport complexes. Grain crops have been gathered from one-third of the sown area. (0001 GMT)

In Kurganskaya Oblast harvesting of spring wheat and winter rye has begun. Winter crops are yielding up to 30 quintals of grain per hectare. Grain crops will be harvested on 1.8 million hectares this year. In Lipetskaya Oblast the winter grain area is being nearly doubled in comparison with last year. Harvesting is in full swing on Chernozem farms. Tractors equipped with sowers are already operating with harvest units. The first thousand hectares have been sown. Winter grain will occupy 550,000 hectares this year. (0100 GMT)

Reaping is underway in Tatarskaya ASSR. Nearly 2.5 million hectares are occupied by grain here. Farmers will harvest 1.6 tons of grain. (0500 GMT)

The growers of Saratovskaya Oblast are currently harvesting grain crops from the 3 millionth hectare. Grain crops have been cut on half of all fields. (0700 GMT)

In Tambovskaya Oblast half of the area planted in grain crops has been harvested and 500,000 hectares have been prepared for sowing winter crops. (1200 GMT)

Large watermelons have reached the shops of Frunze. Harvesting of melons has begun in the Chuyskiy Valley where some watermelons are reaching a weight of 30 kilograms. Vegetable growers in the mountainous area intend to sell 44,000 tons of produce to the state, a significant increase over last year. (1330 GMT)

Machine operators in Moskovskaya Oblast are obtaining high indices and are using the Ipatovskiy method in their harvest work. Front-ranking farms are reaping over 30 quintals of grain per hectare. Harvesting has started on Kurganskaya Oblast's Virgin Land farms, where there is a good yield. This area has become a big grain producer. Since the opening of the Virgin Lands, 100,000 hectares of new lands have been made arable. (1400 GMT)

Grain crops have been cut on 850,000 hectares in Kurskaya Oblast to date. This represents three-quarters of the grain fields. Threshing is proceeding quickly. Cotton harvest preparations are underway. This year, 34,000 combines--a record number--will be used in Uzbekistan to pick over two-thirds of the entire cotton crop. (1600 GMT)

Harvesting in Ulyanovskaya Oblast is progressing; about 500,000 hectares of grain crops have been cut, almost half of the area sown to grain crops. (1900 GMT)

SELSKAYA ZHIZN CARRIES METEOROLOGIST REPORT ON WEATHER, CROPS

ID101517 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 4 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[Agrometeorologist N. Aboltynsh report under rubric "USSR Hydrometeorological Center Reports": "Weather and Crops"]

[Text] Cool weather with torrential rain prevailed over the greater part of the USSR's European territory. The average air temperature for the 10-day period was primarily 1-4 degrees below normal, and only in the majority of Urals oblasts did it exceed the average temperature taken over many years.

Winter crops attained full ripeness in Belorussia, in the southern half of the Central Region and in the Volga Region (south of Kuybyshev). Barley ripened in southern regions of Belorussia, in the Ukraine, over the greater part of the Central Chernozem Region and in the lower Volga Region. It attained waxy ripeness south of a line joining Riga, Smolensk, Vladimir, Ryazan, Penza and Kuybyshev.

Corn attained milky ripeness 10-12 days earlier than usual in the Kuban and also in the south of Rostovskaya, Voroshilovgradskaya, Donetskaya and Zaporozhskaya Oblasts. The panicle and ear are flowering over the greater part of the Ukraine (except western regions) and Rostovskaya Oblast, in Stavropolsky Kray and in the Central Chernozem zone.

On farms in the USSR's European territory buckwheat flowered, and its grain formed and swelled. Heading of rice panicles was observed in the south Ukraine and the North Caucasus, and stem growth continued on late-sown plants. Late crops tillered in Astrakhanskaya Oblast.

Sunflower ripening was observed in Krymskaya Oblast, in southern rayons of Khersonskaya, Zaporozhskaya, Donetskaya and Rostovskaya oblasts and also in Krasnodarskiy Kray. Flowering and seed formation continued on sunflowers in the industrial cultivation zone over the remainder of the USSR's European territory. Flax seeds are swelling and ripening in Belorussia, the Baltic republics and the RSFSR's flax-growing oblasts, and late-sown plants are just flowering. Harvesting has started in a number of places.

Very warm weather prevailed in the agricultural regions of West Siberia and in Kazakhstan. The average air temperature for the 10-day period exceeded the normal temperature by 1-3 degrees and in places by 4-5 degrees, and the maximum temperature rose to 29-32 degrees in West Siberia and to 31-39 degrees in Kazakhstan. Rain fell for 1-3 days in the majority of regions of West Siberia and Kazakhstan.

Early spring grain crops developed at an accelerated pace in connection with such weather. Spring wheat, barley and oats were in the phases of heading (ear formation), flowering and grain swelling. They attained milky ripeness of grain in early-sown fields. Corn development also speeded up. Buckwheat flowered and formed grain on this territory.

The average air temperature for the 10-day period was 1-3 degrees below normal in the majority of agricultural regions of East Siberia and 1-2 degrees above normal in Krasnoyarskiy Kray. Rain fell almost everywhere for 2-3 days. Spring grain crops here were mainly at the milky ripeness stage, and waxy ripeness was noted in places. Buckwheat flowered.

Hot, dry weather prevailed in the Central Asian republics, and the maximum air temperature reached 40-44 degrees in Turkmenia and the greater part of Uzbekistan and 36-44 degrees in Tadzhikistan. The average temperature for the 10-day period was 1-2 degrees above normal almost everywhere. A small amount of rain fell in Kirgiz valleys.

Cotton bolls continued to form, and conditions were favorable for the plants' development.

INCREASED GRAIN PROCUREMENT URGED, EQUIPMENT SHORTAGES SCORED

LD101359 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[A. Pazhitnev agricultural review under rubric "Harvest Watch": "Dependent on Equipment"]

[Excerpt] PRAVDA is receiving numerous reports of grain growers' labor victories and fulfillment of their plans and set targets for grain sales to the state.

But there are also other facts. Thus, the "Gorznenskiy" Sovkhoz in the Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR has threshed 10,200 tons of grain since the start of the harvest. However, it has not dispatched a single ton of grain to the elevator in a month. And this is not a chance instance. In places the leaders of rayon and oblast agricultural organs are not taking proper measures to increase the pace of grain procurements. In the same Groznenzkiy Rayon only about 4 percent of the total grain threshed had been sold by the beginning of August. The "Ataginskiy" Sovkhoz has gathered 22 quintals of grain per hectare and threshed 6,300 tons of grain. Of this quantity only 140 tons, or little more than 2 percent of the gross yield, have been sent to the granaries.

And such cases are not isolated. Party and economic organs, particularly the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture, must draw conclusions from them and increase the pace of grain procurements.

Harvesting will soon fan the eastern regions with its hot breath. A good harvest is ripening in the virgin land expanses, and it must be gathered in full. However, the preparations for the imminent harvests are still not complete. Hundreds of combines are awaiting repairs in Urkutskaya Oblast and Krasnoyarskiy Kray. An alarming situation has developed in Chitinskaya Oblast and the Buryatskaya ASSR. Here approximately 30 percent of the combine pool is not ready for harvesting. Party organizations and "selkhoztekhnika" subdivisions must make every effort to complete repairs quickly.

At the same time all is not well with deliveries of new combines. The suppliers are to blame for the fact that one-fourth of the units dispatched to the major grain regions have not been supplied complete with reapers. There are approximately 2,000 such combines at camps in Altayskiy Kray and Orenburgskaya, Omskaya, Novosibirskaya and Tyumenskaya Oblasts. Krasnoyarsk and Tula combine builders have already been criticized for supplying incomplete units. The situation is improving slowly. The Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building must take urgent measures to insure that all equipment can take part in the harvest.

Enterprises of the Automotive Industry Ministry are also obliged to fulfill farmers' orders with greater responsibility. By 1 August the countryside had not received from them more than 1,500 trailers for high-power tractors and trucks. The debt must be made good.

HARVESTING MACHINERY BEING MOVED TO HIGH-YIELD AREAS

LD101113 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0905 GMT 10 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpts] The harvesting season day by day: The main harvesting effort has shifted to the country's central regions and is moving on to the north and the east. Mass harvesting of grain is in progress in the Ukrainian Polesiye Region, Belorussia and the Baltic. In the Central Non-Chernozem Zone, as well as in the south of the entire Central Region, harvesting is in progress. The weather has not been kind, nor has the harvest been easy; farmers are maneuvering with machinery and using all the reserves in order to create all the possibilities for a successful harvest.

Field work has just begun in Orenburgskaya Oblast, and the farms of Zauraliye are about to start reaping. Work is intensive there and the silos are preparing to receive the grain. Many shortcomings remain to be eliminated, unfortunately, but time will not wait. All the union republics, 55 oblasts, krays and autonomous republics in the RSFSR, all the oblasts of the Ukraine and Belorussia as well as the oblasts in Kazakhstan--such is the geography of the harvest today.

Unusually abundant yields have been achieved in northern Kazakhstan, the Urals and in Siberia. These regions are the object of particularly close attention: Machinery is being shifted to them and machine operators are coming in to help from all over the country. Preparations for harvesting are in full swing there.

SOYUZ-34 CREWMEN BEGIN PREPARATIONS FOR RETURN TO EARTH

LD101612 Moscow TASS in English 1536 GMT 10 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 10, TASS--TASS correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre:

Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin have been working in the near-earth outer space for 166 days now.

In accordance with the programme of the flight of the orbital Salyut-6--Soyuz-34 complex the cosmonauts on August 9 rounded off the cycle of astrophysical and geophysical experiments with the help of a space radio telescope.

The crew started putting the return equipment and materials of the explorations, which were carried out, into the descent craft of the Soyuz-34 ship today.

In the course of the day the cosmonauts are also working with technical documentation, are training in the vacuum suit "Chibis".

On the Kyrstall unit the crew performed another experiment in growing in conditions of weightlessness a monocrystal of callium arsenide. Another space smelting has been done at the Splav unit in order to obtain a superconducting niobium-aluminium-germanium compound and a monocyrstal of indium antimonide alloyed with zinc and tellurium.

According to reports of cosmonauts and data of telemetric measurements, the systems of the orbital scientific research Salyut-6 and Soyuz-34 complex are within normal.

Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin feel well.

LAUNCHING OF COSMOS-1120 REPORTED

LD111344 Moscow TASS in English 1329 GMT 11 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 11, TASS--A new artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1120, was launched in the Soviet Union today to continue the exploration of outer space.

Its initial period of revolution is 89.8 minutes, maximum distance from the earth 376, minimum distance 181 kilometres, the orbit's inclination--70.4 degrees.

Instruments aboard the satellite are functioning normally.

PREPARATIONS COMPLETED FOR ATOMIC ENERGY EXPERIMENTS

LD102055 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1445 GMT 10 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Preparations were completed today in the Moskovskaya Oblast town of Dubna at the Joint Nuclear Research Institute for a new series of experiments to study atomic energy. Our correspondent was told by Aleksandr Mikhaylovich Baldin, director of the High Energies Laboratory and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, that in recent years theoretical physicists have advanced the hypothesis that, besides the accepted atomic nuclei, in certain conditions new forms of nuclear matter also could exist.

This matter should possess heightened density and large reserves of energy. An experiment will be carried out on the Dubna accelerator, which is capable of accelerating atomic nuclei to a speed close to that of light. In conducting this research, the scientist stressed, we are entering quite a new field of physics, where laws as yet unknown to us operate.

SCIENTIST DISCUSSES PLAN FOR REDIRECTING SIBERIAN RIVERS

LD101143 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 7 August 1979 carries on page 2 a 2,500-word article by G. Voropayev, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and director of the Water Problems Institute entitled "Whither Will the Ob and Pechora Flow?" and published under the rubric "We Answer Readers' Questions."

In the article Voropayev answers questions on various aspects of the plan to redirect northern rivers southward to replenish the Sea of Azov and the Caspian and Aral seas and to provide extra water for irrigation. The article says there are "no insurmountable technical problems" in the projects and stresses the ecological and environmental aspects of the plans.

"It can be stated," the article says, "that the redistribution from north to south of 25-30 cubic kilometers of water in the European part of the country and 25 cubic kilometers in the Asian part will not have major regional, let alone global consequences and will not cause climatic changes in the Arctic zone or on the continent. But at the moment we cannot predict the effect of the redirection of the considerably bigger amounts which may be needed at subsequent stages."

The article goes on to say that "the positive effects of the redirection will be felt chiefly in the country's southern regions--on irrigated land in the Volga area, in Kazakhstan and in Central Asia"--and that the effects may be very considerable.

"The main adverse consequences," Voropayev says, "will be evident in the places where the reservoirs are created, on the river reaches below the water collector, in estuaries, in zones adjacent to seas and also in lakes with variable water levels and currents. Here the redirection may have an adverse effect on fish reproduction and on catches and will change the conditions affecting transport operations and land utilization." The article also mentions possible "adverse consequences" in southern regions and states that "extra in-depth research" is needed in this sphere. Voropayev says that a "fundamentally new approach to the development of irrigation in steppe regions and new techniques and methods are needed" in order to avoid loss of Chernozem fertility.

The concluding part of the article concerns the general approach to planning: the need to extend the redirection program beyond 1980, to link it with "general problem of the use of the environment" and to make "super-long-term forecasts of natural and social processes" in order to answer all the questions connected with the redistribution of water resources.